# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. IX--No. 157. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

## FIRST EDITION

## EUROPE.

### Mail Dates to June 21.

### Great Speech by Mr. Disraeli on the Situation—Affairs on the Continent.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By the arrival at New York of the steamers Cimbria, Pereire, and Scotia, we have mail dates from Europe to June 21.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

#### The Cabinet Entertained by the Merchant Tailors—Speech of Mr. Disraeli.

*From the London Times, June 18.*

Last evening the master and wardens of the Merchant Tailors' Company, one of the most time-honored of the ancient guilds of the city of London, entertained the Premier and the rest of her Majesty's Ministers, with many others of the more conspicuous members of the conservative party, at a banquet in their fine corporate hall in Threadneedle street. For weeks past preparations had been made by the governing body of the company for the occasion, and the entertainment was upon a scale of extraordinary splendor. The guests were upwards of three hundred in number, and were seated according to rank at four parallel tables, extending along the whole length of the hall, the Cabinet Ministers occupying a raised dais stretching across the western end of the building.

Right and left of the Master of the company (Mr. John T. Fletcher), who occupied the chair, were Mr. Disraeli, First Lord of the Treasury; Lord Cairns, Lord High Chancellor; the Earl of Malmesbury, Lord Privy Seal; the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, Secretary of State for the Home Department; the Right Hon. Sir J. Pakington, Secretary of State for War; the Duke of Richmond, President of the Board of Trade; the Earl of Mayo, Chief Secretary for Ireland; the Duke of Montrose, the Marquis of Waterford, the Marquis of Exeter, the Earl of Devon, the Duke of Marlborough, Lord President of the Council; the Chancellor of the Exchequer; the Duke of Buckingham, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Secretary of State for India; Lord John Manners, Chief Commissioner of Works; the Duke of Athole, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Marquis of Drogheda, the Marquis of Bristol, the Earl of Bradford, the Lord Mayor, the Earl of Denbigh, the Earl of Galloway, the Earl of Coventry, the Earl of Jersey, the Earl of Lauderdale and the Earl of Seafield. The Company of Merchant Taylors is one of the twelve great civic guilds of London and among the oldest of them. Some of the external walls of its corporate hall are said to have survived the fire of London, and in its long muster roll of kingly, noble and distinguished personages occur the names of Edward III, Richard II, five of the Henrys, Edward IV, Richard III, Charles I and James II. Accessions of illustrious and eminent persons in succeeding ages as honorary members of the company have been made from time to time, the more recent of them being the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Mr. George Peabody.

The invited guests began to arrive about half-past 6, and were received as they presented themselves in the drawing-room by the Master and Wardens of the company. The Prime Minister was cheered on his arrival, and again when the names of the company were read after dinner by the toast master, as were also the Lord Chancellor, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Home Secretary, Sir Stafford Northcote, the Earl of Mayo, and the Duke of Richmond, among others of the Cabinet Ministers. Colonel Taylor, M. P.; Mr. Henley, M. P.; Sir George Bowyer, M. P.; and Sir Watkins Williams Wynn, M. P., were also well received.

After various toasts had been proposed and responded to, the Master then rose to propose the toast of the evening.

He begged to associate with the toast the name of the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, First Lord of the Treasury, whose commanding genius, whose brilliant eloquence, unshaken resolution, good temper and unfailing tact had enabled him to rule the storm, and, if he could not gain a port, had at least enabled him to keep the sea.

Mr. Disraeli, on presenting himself to respond, was received with the most enthusiastic and prolonged cheering. On silence being restored, he said:—Master and Wardens, my lords and gentlemen, nothing can be more gratifying to her Majesty's Ministers than that their names should be received with cordial kindness by any body of their fellow-countrymen; but under this roof that gratification is greatly increased, and is indeed peculiar, because I cannot forget that at various intervals in this hall the constitutional party has often assembled, sometimes in moments of adversity, sometimes in the hour of triumph, sometimes to rally, sometimes to organize, but always to vindicate those great principles upon which we believe are founded the greatness of this country and the happiness of its people. (Cheers.) * * * What is most strange and singular in this eventful history is that just at the moment when a constituent body is about to be established which will represent all classes, all interests, and all opinions in the United Kingdom, no doubt more fully and more completely than before, or than was anticipated even by those favorable to political change—what is most strange and singular is that this great constituent body, founded upon those enlarged sympathies and interests, will be called upon as their first duty to decide whether they will sustain or whether they will subvert the constitution of their country. (Loud cheers.) I confess that I cannot resist recognising the hand of Providence in this awful dispensation; and when I remember the circumstances under which this change in our political system was first conceived, and remember also the state of the political world at this moment, when its conclusion is about to be accomplished, I cannot believe that it is through mere chance and the casual occurrence of every day affairs that England, with its increased franchises, which have no sound foundation except on the assumption that there is a healthy national spirit in the country, is called upon to decide whether it will destroy or uphold its venerable constitution. (Cheers.) My lords and gentlemen, the constitution of England is not a paper constitution. (Hear.) It is an aggregate of institutions, many of them founded merely upon prescription, some of them fortified by muniments, but all of them the fruit and experience of an ancient and illustrious people. (Cheers.) And the consequence of this peculiar constitution has been this—one experienced by no other European nation—that in England society has always been more powerful than the State—(hear)—for in moments of difficulty and danger, in moments of emergency, there has always in this country been something round which men could rally, and by those means we have achieved the two greatest blessings of civilized communities, which are seldom reconciled—the enjoyment alike of order and of liberty. (Cheers.) Now, among these institutions not the least inconsiderable is the Church—(hear, hear)—and it is in the alliance between Church and State—an alliance between equal and independent powers, which entered into a solemn covenant for the national good—that one of the principal causes may be recognized why we have enjoyed these two great blessings of freedom and order. * * * There is still another consequence which I think should be placed before the country at this moment. It is that through the union of Church and State the supremacy of the sovereign is secured here (hear! hear!) as it is secured in no other country; and it is to the accomplishment of that supremacy of the sovereign power that we are indebted, and solely indebted, for that religious liberty which has been the greatest source of happiness in this country. Not only do we owe to the supremacy of the sovereign the blessings of religious liberty, but as an inseparable consequence of the combination we find in that supremacy also one of the greatest guarantees of our civil rights. (Hear.) * * * The country is becoming aware that there is no greater error than to suppose the existence of [illegible] only to those who enjoy the blessing of being in close communion with her. (Cheers.) The principles of the Reformation never would have succeeded had they not been connected with a corporation so distinguished for its learning and piety, and so fortified by its position as the Church of England; and I venture to say this, that if that Church were to fall the Protestant Church of Europe would receive a wound from which it would probably never recover. (Loud cheers.) But at this moment of difficulty and danger the people of this country should recollect for their consolation that, though this is not the first time their rights and liberties have been assailed and threatened, it is the first occasion upon which they can enter into their vindication and defense with peculiar advantages. On former occasions and in old days, when the generations who preceded us had to experience the same struggle and the same peril, it was then said that those who upheld the cause of the constitution of England and the union of Church and State were struggling in favor of penal legislation, and that, under the guise of religious fervor, they were in fact contending merely for peculiar privileges. That can no longer be said ("Hear," "Hear.") The legislation of the last thirty years especially has terminated the possibility of such misrepresentations. I maintain that in this country religious equality really exists. There is religious freedom; every man has the full and fair exercise and enjoyment of his religion. He is debarred of no civil right in consequence of his religion, and in the courts of his sovereign he can vindicate the privileges of the religious communion to which he belongs, although it may not be that of the Church of England. ("Hear.") I call that religious equality, and I contend that it is perfectly consistent with the maintenance of the union between State and Church. (Cheers.)

In conclusion, Mr. Disraeli said:—Gentlemen, in returning you the thanks of her Majesty's Government for the great compliment—the great and gratifying compliment—which you have paid them, and which I can assure you they entirely appreciate, I may be permitted to express my confident trust that when the impending hour of trial arrives what we have done will not be entirely forgotten by a generous and grateful people—(cheers)—and that, perhaps, let me add, men who under some difficulties have performed their duties may be entrusted with the far greater task which now awaits those who govern this country—namely, upholding the Constitution, defending the liberties of the nation and maintaining the supremacy of the Queen. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

The Master then proposed "The House of Lords," coupling with the toast the name of the Lord Chancellor.

The toast was drunk with great cordiality, and was responded to at great length by the Lord Chancellor.

#### Lord Brougham's Will.

The will of the late Lord Brougham and Vaux, of Brougham Hall, Westmoreland, was proved on the 17th by his brother William, the present Lord, the sole executor. This personal property is sworn under £2000. The will, which is dated the 8th of December, 1860, is all in the deceased's handwriting; it is written on one side of a sheet of paper, and on the other side there is a lithograph of his seat, Brougham Hall.

The testator, after reciting that by two deeds, dated the 18th of Mrch, 1847, and 16th of November, 1857, he has settled and disposed of the whole of his real estates in a manner perfectly satisfactory to his mind, goes on to say:—"So far as I lawfully can, I confirm these deeds; yet, having regard to the want of any place of safe custody publicly authorised, so often complained of by me, and to the accidents happening at the offices of solicitors and elsewhere, I think it right to provide for the event of the deeds I have referred to being lost or destroyed, and no satisfactory evidence of their execution or contents being forthcoming." In this event, he then gives and devises all his real estate, situated in England, to his brother William, his heirs and assigns in fee, and likewise bequeaths to him all his personal estate whatsoever and wheresoever.

#### Funeral of Sir James Brooke.

The remains of Sir James Brooke, K. C. B., Rajah of Sarawak, were interred on Wednesday, the 17th, in the churchyard of the retired village of Sheepstor, Devon, in the spot chosen by himself. The deceased was followed to the grave not only by relatives and a numerous circle of friends from a distance, but also by the entire population of the neighborhood, all vieing in the desire to show the respect with which the Rajah had inspired them. The operations of the hay harvest were entirely suspended for the day. We have authority to mention, says the *Western News*, that the sovereignty of Sarawak has been given by the late Rajah to his nephew, Mr. Charles Johnson Brooke.

### FRANCE.

#### The Budget for 1869.

The report of the French budget of 1869 and the other financial measures connected with the receipts and expenditure of the two preceding years has just been distributed to the members of the two Chambers. M. Busson-Billault, the reporter, gives the following as a summary of the principal results of the ordinary budget for 1869:—

| | Fr. |
|---|---|
| The ordinary receipts are set down | 1,700,948,237 |
| The expenses | 1,622,484,651 |
| Surplus | 78,463,586 |

which sum is to be imputed as assets for the extraordinary budget.

#### Illness of Mrs. Dix.

The New York *Times* correspondence says:—I mentioned to you in a recent letter that General Dix and family had left for Switzerland, with the intention of passing a few months there. I am sorry to add that they were compelled to turn back on account of the sudden illness of Mrs. Dix, and the family are now staying temporarily at Versailles. Mrs. Dix is much better, and all cause for uneasiness has passed away. The General comes to town daily.

#### Finances of Paris.

The *Moniteur* of June 18 publishes a fearfully long report from M. Haussman, professing to give an account of the finances of the city of Paris. M. Haussman admits that he owes 465,775,195 francs and some centimes, and makes himself out as a very ill-used person.

#### Projected Railway Tunnel to Great Britain.

An official French journal, the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, announces that Rear Admiral Bourgeois, and M. Delaroche Poncie, hydrographical engineer of the first-class, have just been appointed members of a special commission to examine the plan for a submarine tunnel for the establishment of a railway between France and England. This committee, which will merely occupy itself with preliminary details, is also to include among its members two general inspectors of mines, roads and bridges, with M. Combes, the Inspector General of the Imperial Corps of Mines, for its chairman. The Emperor received a deputation of scientific and commercial men at the Tuileries on Wednesday, on the subject of the proposed tunnel, and is said to have displayed interest in the proceedings that took place.

#### General News.

A circular of the French Minister of Public Instruction invites French teachers, fully qualified, to give instruction in the French school established at Galata Serai, in Turkey.

The Paris papers record the death of a *cantinière*, aged eighty-eight years, named Jeanne Hanchel, who went through all the campaigns of the republic, the empire, and the restoration. She also figured at the battles of Eylaw, Wagram, and Friedland.

The Emperor and Empress of France have sent a telegram to the Czar relative to the happy escape of the two sovereigns from the murderous attack made last year at the same period during the visit of the latter to the Universal Exhibition. The Emperor Alexander expressed his thanks for this kind demonstration in the most courteous manner to the French Ambassador.

Reports from Central France state that the prospects of the next vintage exceed any within the memory of man, not alone for quantity, but for quality.

The Paris *Figaro* reports the death of a man in that city leaving a fortune of $40,000, but all in French postage stamps. His weak point for many years has been to invest all his spare cash in collecting the various colors and kinds. His heirs are endeavoring to effect an arrangement with the finance department.

During the late races in Paris a young man, endeavoring to cross over the course, was knocked down by the running horses, another well-dressed young man immediately sprang to his assistance, calling out, "Oh my brother my poor brother;" and picking him up clasped him so tight that the bystanders had some trouble to remove him in order to render the necessary medical assistance. It afterwards proved that the too affectionate relative was a pickpocket, who, while so profuse in his fraternal caresses, had appropriated the victim's gold watch, chain, and well-filled purse.

### GERMANY.

#### The Proposed Navy Loan.

General Moltke made an interesting speech in the North German Parliament on the 15th, during the debate on the proposed navy loan. He said that no one desired more than himself that the immense sums which are now devoted by the various states of Europe to warlike objects might be turned to purposes of peace. Such a result, however, could, in his opinion, never be attained by international negotiation. He did not think the proposal of Russia to forbid the use of explosive bullets in warfare would produce any effect in this direction, or that Russia would carry out her own recommendation any sooner than other States. The only means of bringing about such a result would be the establishment in the midst of Europe of a non-aggressive power which would be strong enough to prevent all its neighbors from making war; and this power must be Germany. "We all know," he concluded, "that our neighbors, notwithstanding all their clamor, are fully convinced that we have no idea of attacking them; but on the other hand, they must be made to know equally well that we will not allow any one to attack us."

#### Bismark's Health.

The Cologne *Gazette* writes that the State of Count Bismark's health is by no means so bad as has been generally reported, and not such as to excite any serious anxiety. If he takes a long summer holiday, his physicians believe he may be completely restored, and able to resume his duties. He left Berlin this morning for Varzin, which is the name of his estate in Pomerania.

#### Wurtemburg and the Confederation.

The *Journal de Paris* writes that Baron von Varnbuler, the Wurtemburg minister, has declared since his return from Berlin that the present state of things cannot continue, and that the South must either enter into a more intimate connection with the North, or risk an utter and complete breach with it. As it is impossible to suppose the Baron can contemplate the latter policy, his opinions must be considered as veering towards the more friendly alternative. Many South German members of the Zoll parliament have returned home with less amicable feelings, which they now express to their constituents.

#### General News.

An important subject which has again engaged the Council of the Bund is the proposed canal for connecting the North Sea and the Baltic.

The *Spener Gazette* states that the plan for the Prussian and North German fleet has undergone considerable alterations. As the recent experiments have proved that guns can be made which are capable of penetrating the thickest plates, it is not intended to construct many armor-plated frigates, but rather to make high speed and heavy armaments the first object.

#### Miscellaneous News.

The *Evenement Illustre*, of Paris, gives the following details of the silver table ordered for the Sultan. The price will be nearer 4,000,000 francs than 3,000,000 francs, as originally stated. The designs are composed from the ideas and advice of M. Agop, sent by the Sultan to Paris for that purpose, and are splendid:—The middle or centre piece represents a Moorish palace two feet six inches high; there are two end pieces representing fountains, two triumphal arches and two end pieces for flowers, all to be executed in the Alhambra style in massive silver. The length of the table will be about one hundred and forty-eight feet by about sixteen feet broad. Besides the actual cost of the table a sum of 2,000,000 francs is destined for the purchase of linen, glassware, accompanying furniture, etc. Such a magnificent *tout ensemble* has probably never before been manufactured.

A Paris letter says that news had been received from Rome of the ripening of a Bourbonist conspiracy in Southern Italy which is intended to restore Francis, the son of the late Ferdinand, to the throne of the Two Sicilies. The ex-King's *proclama* is said to be printed and ready for distribution. Rome is the headquarters of the proposed revolutionary conspiracy to break up the kingdom of Victor Emmanuel, and bring about a restoration of the exiled Royal families. The principal agents of the Bourbons, now as before at Rome, are said to be the priests. The same news, and an identical programme reached Paris some months ago, but no revolution broke out.

The Vienna *Official Evening Post* of June 19, publishes the following, in contradiction of a statement of the *Patriot*:—"Not only have no movements of the troops whatever taken place on the Servian frontier, but even those which had been ordered some time back on account of garrison changes, have been postponed at the desire of the Chancellor of the Empire, in order to avoid giving the least cause for political conjecture."

At the latest news from Belgrade, arrests were still being made, and one prisoner, Captain Niladen Nevadovich, committed suicide in prison. The evidence last given at the investigation into the murder of Prince Michael, tends to show that the conspirators only wished to make a tool of Alexander Narageorgewich, and that the latter had been deceived by them.

## THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

### To-Day's Quotations.

*By Atlantic Cable.*

LONDON, July 1—A. M.—Consols, 94⅝@94¾ for money, and 94⅝@94¾ for account. U. S. 5-20s. 8¾. Illinois Central, 101½. Erie RR., 45½.

LIVERPOOL, July 1—A. M.—Cotton dull, and has declined one-sixteenth. The sales for to-day are estimated at 8000 bales. Upland middlings, 11⅝@11¾; middling Orleans, 11⅝@11¾.

Breadstuffs—Corn is firmer at previous quotations. Wheat and Flour heavy and unchanged.

Provisions—Produce steady.

LONDON, July 1—P. M.—U. S. 5-20s, 73½@73¾. Others unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, July 1—P. M.—Cotton easier.

Cheese buoyant at 56s. Beef and Pork dull.

Petroleum firmer. Lard, 61s.

ANTWERP, July 1—P. M.—Petroleum firm at 47½ francs.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Judges Ludlow and Brewster

INFANTICIDE.

The case of Hester Vaughn was before the Court this morning. As in the case disposed of yesterday, the charge was infanticide, it being alleged that the prisoner gave birth to a child at No. 703 Girard avenue on the 9th of February last, and then took its life by striking it several blows upon the head. The facts, as testified by witnesses, were as follows:—The prisoner, a young English woman, lived in Montgomery county as a domestic, from the fall of 1866 till the fall of 1867, during the greater portion of which time she was an amiable, lively girl and appeared happy and contented, but during the latter months she became melancholy, and was frequently heard to heave deep sighs. She came to the city and lived in a rented room at No. 703 Girard avenue, forming but a slight acquaintance with the other inmates of the house. On the 9th of February last a lady, who knew her illness, took a cup of coffee to her room, and upon entering heard several faint cries of a child. Another lady called upon her, and learned that her baby had been born; and the prisoner, though at first objecting to showing it, took it from under the bed a lifeless little body. She asked the lady to procure a box for it, and to dispose of it, and entreated her to keep it secret. But information was soon given to the authorities, and the body was turned over to the Coroner, whose physician, upon making a post-mortem examination, found the skull fractured in several places as if by blows inflicted with a blunt instrument, and also found clots of blood between the skull and brain. She said that she had been startled by the entrance of the first lady with the coffin, and had fallen back upon the babe, thus killing it.

This was a short story briefly told, but heavy was it with misery and shame, and how full of agony and horror to this poor young girl, who, in the bloom of life had, by one mis-step, been thus brought to the verge of an ignominious grave! The case was warmly argued by counsel for the defense, and, indeed, it was one that might well enlist the sympathies of any one, howsoever just he might be.

When first arraigned the prisoner was much agitated, and fell to weeping, but during the remainder of the proceedings she remained quiet, and apparently so closely engaged with her own thoughts that she scarcely noticed anything that was transpiring around her.

## SECOND EDITION

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

### Impossibility of Adjourning Congress on July 15—The New Florida Senator.

### Particulars of the Pope's Bull Convening a General Council.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

### FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, July 1.

#### The Question of Adjournment.

The question of adjournment is being actively considered in both houses of Congress. Beyond the mere fact that members are anxious to get away as soon as possible, there is nothing significant or conclusive in the adoption of Mr Washburne's resolution yesterday to adjourn on July 15.

Those who were familiar with the condition of the business in both Houses say that adjournment at so early a day is not possible.

The Senate has acted on but one appropriation bill, while the House has not touched the Omnibus Appropriation bill, which is in many respects most difficult and tedious in its passage of them all. It is the opinion of good judges that it will be nearly the first of August before Congress adjourns.

#### General Thomas W. Osborne, U. S. S.

General Thomas W. Osborne, who was admitted to his seat yesterday as a member of the United States Senate from Florida, is a native of New York, from old St. Lawrence. At the outbreak of the war he was reading law, but at once abandoned Blackstone for Hardee' and raised a company of artillery. This having soon afterward been attached to Hooker's fighting division, made itself felt everywhere on the Peninsula. Before leaving there, Captain Osborne became Hooker's Chief of Artillery, and distinguished himself for gallantry and good conduct generally. In the fall of 1863 he was ordered West with the 11th and 12th Army Corps, and subsequently, in the autumn of 1864, after the fall of Atlanta, when Sherman reorganized his army for his grand raid, Osborne became Chief of Artillery of the Army of the Tennessee, General Howard commanding. He served here throughout Sherman's great march, and up to the close of the war, when he was ordered down to Florida as Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau there. He conducted its affairs very creditably, until some time in 1866 or 1867, when he retired from the army, and was appointed United States Marshal for Florida, from which position he has just ascended to the United States Senate. He is about thirty-five years old. He was a Douglas Democrat, and is now a Republican.

### FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

#### Democratic Exodus to New York—Colored Schools and Education.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

BALTIMORE, July 1.—An extra special car tendered by Mr. Cameron, of the Northern Central Railway, leaves here to-morrow with Mayor Banks, Governor Swann, Governor Bowie, Montgomery Blair, ex-Governor Pratt, and many other distinguished gentlemen for the New York Convention, and they go via Harrisburg. Immense numbers of persons are going by every conveyance.

Dr. C. T. Schuman, who was tried in the Criminal Court recently, and found guilty of malpractice in producing abortions, has been sentenced to pay $500 and be sent to the city jail for 30 days.

The committee has agreed to hold Shrewsbury camp-meeting on the Raymond farm, near York, Pa., on the 13th of August. There was much contention about the location.

The colored people of Baltimore held a mass meeting at the Douglass Institute, last night, to consider the subject of colored schools and education. They had a warm discussion, and some of the prominent speakers announced a strong intention to abandon radicalism and unite with the Democrats, believing thereby they would get their rights sooner. Others thought there was too large a white Democratic majority in Maryland and "niggers" would not be needed.

Extensive preparations are making for excursions, picnics, etc., on the Fourth of July.

Reverdy Johnson sails on the 1st of August from Baltimore.

The steamer Berlin of the Bremen line sailed to-day with a large freight and passengers.

### ON TO NEW YORK.

#### The Pendleton Escort.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

CINCINNATI, July 1.—The Pendleton escort two hundred strong, left the city yesterday, and the Pendleton Club will take two hundred more away to-day. The representation from this city and neighboring towns will be large, as many are going from Lexington, Dayton, Hamilton, Columbus and Indianapolis. About a hundred more will leave to-night by the Atlantic and Great Western train.

#### The Missouri Delegation.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—Trains going east to-day were crowded. There were fifteen delegates to the National Democratic Convention, and a large number of soldiers and sailors. The majority declared for Hendricks, of Indiana.

### FROM MINNESOTA.

#### The Particulars of the Assassination of "Hole-in-the-Day."

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph*

CHICAGO, July 1.—The particulars of the death of the celebrated Chippewa Indian Chief "Hole-in-the-Day," are received here. He was shot by three Beech Lake Indians, last Saturday, while riding in his buggy near his residence in Crow Wing, Minnesota. They went to his house, got some guns from his wife by false pretenses, and waylaying him, shot him dead, afterwards stabbing his body in numerous places. The cause was probably an old grudge. He leaves six Indian wives, and one who is white.

#### Fire in Indiana.

CINCINNATI, July 1—The flax mill of Linville, Stauff & Co., at Columbia City, Indiana, was entirely consumed by fire yesterday. Loss $25,000; no insurance

### FROM ROME.

#### The Bull Convening a General Council of the Church.

*By Atlantic Cable.*

ROME, June 29.—The issue of the Bull convening a General Council of the Catholic Church, on the 8th of December, 1869, in the Vatican, has produced a decided sensation in diplomatic circles, as it is acknowledged on all sides that this ecclesiastical convention will constitute the most brilliant hierarchical assemblage which has been brought together from the earliest days of Christianity.

His Holiness states that the subjects to be submitted to the congregated body include:—The necessity of renewed episcopal exertion to secure in all quarters of the globe a firm belief in the integrity of the Catholic faith; a more abiding and heartfelt respect for religion; a more ready obedience to Catholic Church discipline, and a more general observance of its rules, regulations, and laws; consultations as to the best means of improving the morals of the members of the fold, how to extend and establish peace and concord among individuals and nations, and how to more effectually remove the many ills which afflict civil society, as well as many of the religious orders.

The bull, in conclusion, adverts to the absolute necessity which exists to uphold the temporal power of the Pope in the Eternal City and domain of the Church, to sustain and defend the sanctity of the sacrament of marriage in every land, and to be careful of the education of the young. His Holiness deplores the persevering, untiring and insidious efforts which are being made by the enemies of the Church to throw down, destroy and deface all these, and imparts to the faithful the apostolic benediction just before adding his signature to the paper and attesting it with the seal of the Fisherman.

### FROM ST. LOUIS.

#### The Great Artesian Well—A Suicide.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—The artesian well being bored by the county reached a depth of 3147 feet to-day, the deepest in the world. There is no water yet. The work has been going on for twenty-six months. Mary Lawler, in a fit of jealousy, committed suicide to-day by drowning herself in a cistern.

#### Nominated for Congress.

CINCINNATI, July 1.—The Thirteenth District Democratic Convention, held at Newark, Ohio, yesterday nominated George W. Morgan for Congress.

### THE SCAFFOLD.

#### A Frightful Scene—Desperate Efforts of a Wife-Murderer to Avert His Fate.

A letter to the New York *Herald* from Salisbury, N. C., June 26, says:—

A most exciting spectacle has been witnessed here to-day in the public execution of Rufus Ludwig for the killing of his wife, to whom he had been married only eleven days.

On the 24th of May, 1867, Rufus was married to Milly Campbell, a poor but virtuous girl, residing with her widowed mother in the south-eastern part of this county. He at once took her to the house of his own parents, who, with their daughter Jane, a young woman of bad character, lived only about five miles from the house of Rufus' mother-in-law. In the course of two weeks afterwards the brother of the murdered woman went to visit her and ascertained from her husband's family that she had been missing since the 4th of June, which was Tuesday. Her husband, Rufus, said she had gone on that day to her mother's, with the intention of remaining a week, and that he had supposed her to be there—which, however, the brother informed him had not been the case. The neighborhood was at once aroused and commenced a search for the missing young wife. This search was unsuccessful for a week.

Suspicions were at once excited that she had been foully dealt with, and the peculiar demeanor and conduct of the husband and his family caused these suspicions to be directed towards them, and about the 7th of June Rufus and his mother and sister Jane were arrested. The two latter were admitted to bail, but Rufus was fully committed to jail on the charge of having perpetrated the crime of murder, though as yet there was no dead body found. On the 11th of June the body was found in Orane creek, near its junction with the Yadkin river, and then were revealed all the marks of a murder most foul and diabolical. The body had been preserved from decomposition to a considerable degree, by immersion under the water, and the cause of the death was plainly visible. A bullet had entered the left temple just at the base of the brain, close in front of the ear, and ranging downwards passed through the back of the mouth and out at the lower edge of the right under-jaw, breaking the jaw bone. There were two gashes of a knife on the throat—one of them somewhat shallow and insufficient to produce death; the other almost from ear to ear, and necessarily mortal. The spot where the body was found was a secluded one, perhaps a mile from the house where Rufus and his parents lived.

Ludwig was finally convicted of the crime and executed. The scene at the scaffold, one of the most frightful on record, is thus described:—The instant he touched the platform a most extraordinary and exciting scene ensued. He at once made a wild plunge forward with the intention of leaping off the platform on the farther side, and with the evident purpose of making a break and a desperate endeavor to push his way through the crowd and escape his impending doom. Nothing could be more hopeless than such an effort, as would be manifest to any reflecting mind. But Ludwig had ceased to reflect; he only felt the animal instinct of self-preservation. To submit was death. To struggle was no more than death. He succeeded in throwing his feet and legs off the platform, but the two officers having hold of his arms and shoulders held fast and pulling him backward he fell with the upper part of his back still on the platform, his legs and part of his body still projecting over the edge. Several of the nearest officers of the guard at once rushed to the assistance of the Sheriff, and laid hold of Ludwig's legs, endeavoring to shove him backward on the platform. But the prisoner struggled with almost superhuman strength. With all the vigor of his powerful and muscular frame, nerved by despair, he wrestled with fate. For a long time he uttered no word, but with convulsive and rapid movements of arms and legs strove to wrench himself from the grasp of the eight or ten men who now had hold of him.

A thrill of awe and horror ran through the immense assemblage, and it swayed to and fro like a forest shaken by a mighty wind. Some turned and fled from the awful spectacle; exclamations of excitement and terror broke forth from others; women and negroes shrieked. Such a scene is not often witnessed in this world. But those whose duty it was to act remained calm and cool. The guard, most of whom had been old Confederate soldiers, simply brought their muskets to a "ready," and stood as serene as they were wont to do in recent times of real danger. And still the struggle went on, one against ten; and it seemed at times almost like the despairing wretch would succeed in freeing himself from the powerful posse who were holding him. The noose was two feet above his head as he lay, and powerful efforts were used to push him up to it. Meanwhile the platform grew rickety, and several were employed in steadying it. At the end of more than five minutes—which seemed, however, to be three times as long—the Sheriff was about getting the noose over Ludwig's head, which he threw quickly from side to side to avoid it. He then exclaimed that he would stand up and be quiet if they would release their hold; but this was evidently said only for the purpose of inducing them to relax their efforts, for he showed no sort of disposition to relax his own exertions. The officers persisted in placing the noose over his head, and as he felt the inevitable fate now had him, he is said to have muttered a curse, which was heard by some of those nearest him. The noose was at last put on and drawn tight around his neck. He clutched it convulsively, and still used his feet to the utmost in kicking off those who had hold of him. It took several minutes to pinion his hands and feet; he meanwhile lying on his side and choking to death as fast as possible, for the rope was stretched by his weight. His face was perfectly livid, and his eyes starting from their sockets, presenting a spectacle not easily forgotten, the Sheriff being too busy subduing and pinioning him to take time to put on the white cap. By the time his arms and legs were tied he had become motionless; the cap was put over his face, and the officers sprang off and knocked out the prop. Ludwig being in a recumbent posture, and the rope at full tension already, when the drop fell he swung gently down, with his feet a short distance from the ground. His neck could not have been broken; but he died very quickly, and without a single movement after he was swung off, except one or two slight heavings of the chest.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Wednesday, July 1, 1868. }

There is no material change to notice in the Money Market. Call loans rule at 4@5 per cent. First class mercantile paper ranges from 5@6 per cent. per annum. There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were without any material change. In Government loans there was very little movement and 109⅜ was bid for June and July 7·30s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101⅝, and old do. at 98⅝.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 50⅜@50½, ex-dividend, a slight advance; Pennsylvania Railroad at 52⅝, no change; Catawissa preferred at 29⅜@29½, no change; Lehigh Valley at 55¾@56, a slight advance; and Camden and Amboy at 130, no change. 68 was bid for Norristown; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 41 for Elmira preferred; 26½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 47½ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 49½ was bid for Second and Third; 36 for Fifth and Sixth; 15¾ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 23 for Spruce and Pine; 10 for Hestonville; 31 for Green and Coates; and 41 for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 252 was bid for North America; 160 for Philadelphia; 128 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 58 for Commercial; 30¾ for Mechanics'; 58 for Penn Township; 60 for Girard; 30 for Manufacturers'; 72 for City; 44 for Consolidation; 60 for Commonwealth; and 120 for Central National.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 22½@22⅝, a slight advance. 11 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 21 for preferred do.; and 15½ for Susquehanna Canal.

The board of directors of the National Exchange Bank have declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on demand.

The coupons for interest on bonds of the Union Passenger Railway Company, due July 1, will be paid at the office of Jacob E. Ridgway in this city.

The coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Pemberton and Hightstown Railroad Company, due July 1st, will be paid at the office of Bowen & Fox, in this city.

The quarterly dividend on the stock of the Mount Farm Coal and Oil Company, of five per cent. has been declared, payable July 1st.

The coupons of the "preferred bonds" and of the "common bonds" of the Susquehanna Canal Company, due first of July, will be paid on presentation—the former at the Company's office, and the latter at the First National Bank of this city.

The Wallace Oil Company announces a dividend of one per cent., payable on demand, and the Washington and Walnut Bend Oil Company a dividend of ten per cent., five regular and five extra, payable first of July.

New and dangerous counterfeit $100 bills on the Ohio National Bank of Cincinnati, have made their appearance in Leavenworth, Kansas, having been put in circulation west of that point.

The coupons of July 1, on the first mortgage bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, will be paid on that day by Townsend, Whelen & Co., in this city.

### PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1000 | N P R 6s | 89¾ | 200 sh | Read R...ls. | 50·44 |
| $1000 | W & Frank 7s.c. | 83 | 100 | do...b60. | 50⅝ |
| $1000 | do | 83 | 800 | do...ls. | 50·44 |
| $1000 | Leh 6s.RR 1 | 87¼ | 100 | do...b60. | 50⅝ |
| $1000 | Leh Val Bds | 95¾ | 400 | do...ls. | 50½ |
| $200 | Union Cl Bs | 12 | 200 | do ls.s10.flat | 50¾ |
| 100 sh | Penna R | 52¾ | 100 | do | 50⅝ |
| 83 | do...rec. | 52½ | 55 sh | Leh Nav | 22⅝ |
| 60 | do...ls. | 52⅝ | 1000 | do...s60. | 22¾ |
| 5 sh | Leh V R...d b. | 55½ | 100 | do | 22⅝ |
| 25 | do.org&int. | 56 | 100 | do...b30. | 22⅝ |
| 75 | do.org&int. | 56 | 100 | do | 22⅝ |
| 100 sh | Cata Prf | 29¾ | 100 | do...s60. | 22⅝ |
| 100 | do | 29⅝ | | | |

—The following are this morning's gold and foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Brothers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No. 105 S. Third street:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9·30 A. M. | 140¼ | 12·05 P. M. | 140¼ |
| 10·00 " | 140⅜ | 12·16 " | 140¼ |
| 11·07 " | 140⅜ | 12·30 " | 140¼ |
| 11·30 " | 140¼ | Dull and steady. | |

Foreign Exchange on London:—60 days, 110¼@110½; 3 days, 110⅝@110⅞. On Paris:—60 days, 5f. 13¾@5f. 12½; 3 days, 5f. 11¼@5f. 10.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s. of 1881, 113½@113¾; old 5-20s, 113@113¼; new 5-20s, 1864, 110¾@111; do., 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; 5-20s, July, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1867, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1868, 109⅝@110; 10-40s, 107¼@107½; 7·30s, June, 109⅝@110; do., July, 109⅝@110; U. S. Pacific Bonds, 103@103½. Gold, 140¼.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¼@113⅝; do. 1862, 112⅞@113⅛; do., 1864, 110⅝@110⅞; do., 1865, 110⅞@111¼; do., 1865, new, 109¼@109½; do., 1867, new, 109⅜@109⅝; do., 1868, 109⅝@109⅞; do., 5s, 10-40s, 107@107¼; do. 7·30s, June, 109⅝@110; do., July, 109⅝@110; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; August, 1865, 118½@118¾; do., September, 1865, 118@118¼; do. October, 1865, 117½@118. Gold, 140@140¼. Silver, 133½@135.

### Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1868.—The Flour market is devoid of spirit, and prices have a downward tendency. There is no inquiry except from the home consumers, who operate with extreme caution. Sales of 700 barrels at $7·75@8·25 for superfine; $8·50@9·25 for extras; $9·50@10·25 for Northwestern extra family; $11 for Minnesota do. do.; $10@11·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and 12@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $9@9·25 per bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is very little doing in the Wheat market, and prices declined fully 5c. per bushel. Notwithstanding this concession buyers came forward slowly and purchased sparingly. Sales of 3000 bushels prime red at $2·24@2·30, and 1000 bushels common and fair at $1·50@2. Rye is worth $1·90@1·95 per bushel for Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet, with sales of 1800 bushels yellow at $1·13, and 900 bushels Western mixed at $1·10. Oats are steady, with sales of 500 bushels Pennsylvania at 80c., and 1000 bushels Southern at 88@89c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—The stocks of Quercitron have become reduced to a low figure, and the inquiry is good at $66 per ton for No. 1.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in moderate request at $6·50 per 64 lbs., but holders ask $7@7·50. Timothy sells at $2·25@2·50, and Flaxseed at $2·80@2·85.

### New York Stock Quotations—1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cent. R. | 134¾ | Chi. and R. I. R. | 105 |
| N. Y. and E. R. | 70¼ | Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R. | 109⅞ |
| Ph. and Rea. R. | 101¼ | Pac. Mail Stea. Co. | 100⅜ |
| Mich. S. and N. I. R. | 92⅜ | Wes'n Union Tel. | 34⅜ |
| Cle. and Pitt. R. | 89⅞ | Gold | 140⅜ |
| Chi. and N. W. com. | 73⅝ | Market strong. | |
| Chi. and N. W. pref. | 78⅝ | | |

—The Manhattan Club propose to give a [illegible] to McClellan at Long Branch.

# SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

### Threatened Schism in the Democratic Ranks.

*From the N. Y. Evening Post.*

The fact that the opposition to the Republicans is not in any proper sense one party becomes more prominent and irrepressible every day. Great efforts are making to reconcile the conflicting elements, so that the discord may not be ruinous to the Convention of Saturday next; but the prospect is certainly dim. The differences between the extreme factions that are rapidly taking form within the Democratic organization are too wide to be comprehended under any platform, however general, and too important to be consistently represented by any candidate, however obscure.

The men with whom policy and the desire to win are stronger than the traditional passions of old party warfare, want to bury the past and take a new start, with a view to living questions. Confess openly what everybody knows, they say; that government by the people in all the States is a fixed fact, and take up the cry of State rights in a practical form, adapted to the present condition of the South as well as the North.

But those who in 1860 led the party, and in 1861 led the Rebellion, are everywhere in the reconstructed States coming to the surface again; and are bent on setting up the old oligarchy which the war destroyed. General Buckner, in Kentucky, and Edmund Rhett, in South Carolina, supported by almost every man of former importance as a Democrat from Mason and Dixon's line to the Gulf, and by all that is left of the Vallandigham band of brothers in the North, demand that the central idea of the campaign shall be a white man's government. They even threaten that the Convention shall be repudiated by the rank and file, which they profess to control, unless it shall adopt the Dred Scott decision as its platform. And the latest manifesto of the La Crosse *Democrat*, which is unquestionably the most characteristic organ of what may be called the "ring and rowdy" Democrats throughout the country, looks as if this threat might mean something.

The fight is so complicated with financial issues that the result is doubtful. If the political question stood alone, the moderate men would doubtless succeed in carrying general resolutions which mean nothing or anything concerning negro suffrage. But East and West are at war on the greenback question. Now the Southern extreme faction are trying to win by courting the alliance of the Western repudiators. Denounce the negroes bitterly, they cry, and we will join you for universal greenbacks. On the other hand, those of the party who care something for the national good faith are generally the same men who object to fighting again in a political campaign over the questions of the war. Their case looks hopeless now. The platform seems most likely to be dictated by the friends of Mr. Pendleton, whoever the candidate may be.

That is to say, the Democratic doctrines are to be anarchy and repudiation. Anarchy—for this is the meaning of the proposition to treat as unconstitutional and void all that has been done by Congress in governing and reorganizing the Southern States for three years past. Repudiation—for no reader of the *Evening Post* doubts that this will be the speedy and inevitable result of making irredeemable paper a legal tender for the public debt.

What will the thinking men of the party do? What will the Democratic press of the Eastern States do? What course will be taken by such papers as the *World*, which have repeatedly and urgently advocated, as the two fundamental principles of public policy at this time, the acceptance of the suppression of the Rebellion, and the maintenance of the national honor? Finding, as in the result now most likely they must find, that on the really important and practical issues of the day the Republican party stands just where they stand and the Democratic party stands in direct opposition to them, what can they do but support General Grant? Unless, indeed, they follow the precedent set by themselves in 1848, and again by the now ruling faction in 1860, and secede to support, say Chase and Adams upon a platform of their own.

### Congressional Extravagance and Corruption.

*From the Washington National Intelligencer.*

When the record of the acts of the present Congress comes to be shown, it will be found to have surpassed any conception of plain honest men in wasteful extravagance, in fostering startling frauds, and promoting corrupt schemes of special legislation for the benefit of a few favored individuals at the public expense. While making loud pretensions of economy in small things, it has been unstinted in lavishing extraordinary appropriations upon simple partisan projects, and in giving subsidies and endowments with princely generosity to various schemes of private and individual speculation. As yet, since the beginning of the Fortieth Congress, not one single measure has been perfected for the public benefit. All of its acts have been devoted to partisan or special legislation. While professing great concern for the interests of the working classes of the people, it has imposed upon the labor of the country enormously increased burthens for the benefit of the capitalists and bondholders. While refusing the poor pittance of twenty per cent. increase of pay to the department employes, it has nearly doubled the pay of its own members, and the salaries of its own particular servants. While, for the sake of seeming to be economical, it cuts down the regular and indispensable appropriations, so as to render unavoidable hereafter a tremendous deficiency bill in every department of the Government, it is squandering hundreds of millions in aid of private speculations, in the way of subsidies and land grants, and special privileges, whereby a few favorites are enabled to realize almost fabulous fortunes at the expense of the Government and the tax-burthened people.

It used to be that the manipulation of such schemes of private profit was confined to the lobby, and that they were warily brought forward, and at long intervals. Now it appears that these speculations upon special Congressional legislation are unblushingly presented by hundreds, and it is said that the quondam business of the lobby has been transferred to the floors of the two Houses.

The number of railroad and steamship enterprises of this character, demanding enormous subsidies in Government bonds and land grants, at a moment when the life of the nation itself is in imminent peril, and when the people are absolutely staggering under the fearful load of debt, is incredible. Among these there are enumerated over twenty railroad bills, all providing for extraordinary subsidies in bonds and land, and five or six steamship bills conferring unprecedented privileges and extravagant bonuses. One of the latter has already passed the House of Representatives, giving to a hypothetical New York company, that has not a dollar of capital paid up, nor a single stick afloat, an enormous bonus, together with the exclusive monopoly of the transportation of all our foreign mails. This immense project of private speculation, so unjust to all our existing steamship lines, and so wildly extravagant in imposing additional burthens of public debt upon the masses of the people, is, we believe, still pending in the Senate, awaiting a favorable opportunity to be pressed through that body. This scheme of public plunder has never been approached in extravagance and exclusiveness since the exposition and wiping out by a Democratic administration and a Democratic Congress of the great Collins subsidy for similar purposes.

It is due to the people that their attention should be called to these transactions in Congress, and that their outrageous character should be mercilessly exposed.

### Mr. Longfellow in England.

*From the N. Y. World.*

It must have been very gratifying to the Poet Laureate of England to learn from the London *Telegraph*, (the most widely circulated daily journal of the British metropolis), that the poem of "Enoch Arden," which he has for some time enjoyed the credit of composing, was really written by our own American bard, Mr. Longfellow, now LL. D., of Cambridge, England.

If an American newspaper had announced that Mr. Greeley in his address to Mr. Dickens at the Press Dinner, in New York, had felicitated the illustrious guest upon those admirable works of his, "The Pickwick Papers," "The Scarlet Letter," and "David Copperfield," how very much amused our British brethren would have been by the performance! And here comes a leading London journal with this amazing information:—

> "In a few well-rounded Latin sentences, the public orator recited the claims of the distinguished visitor to the privelege of an honorary degree. The names of 'Hiawatha' and 'Enoch Arden' and 'Evangeline' sounded strangely amid the sonorous periods of the Latin oration."

If the *Telegraph's* correspondent really heard the name of "Enoch Arden" on this auspicious occasion, it certainly cannot have sounded more "strangely" to him "amid the sonorous periods of the Latin oration," than it will to all the rest of the world "amid" his own effusion. Literary fame is commonly believed to be the most genuine and enduring form of that potent delusion, the "bubble reputation." But if it be the soldier's fate, dying for his country on the field of glory, as Byron cynically tells us that it is, to have his name "misspelled in the gazette," how much pleasanter can it be for living poets to find that those who travel a hundred miles to record their triumphs have the most utterly indefinite notions of them and of their works?

### Reconstruction and Restoration of the Democratic Party—Voice of New York.

*From the N. Y. Herald.*

The approaching Democratic Convention will be the most important general council of the party since that of Charleston, in 1860, when the national organization of that day on the slavery question was broken up and scattered to the winds. That Convention was one of Democratic disruption and dissolution; this is appointed for the task of Democratic reconstruction and restoration. In 1860 the party, having fallen behind the progressive ideas of the age, was thrown aside and went down; in 1868, after eight long years of penance in sackcloth and ashes, of fasting, humiliation and prayer, in rising to its feet again, it has a fair prospect, on the living issues of the day, of regaining the White House and another lease of power. A brief glance behind us will enable us to understand the battle before us. We know nothing of what is to come, and in all human affairs we can only provide for the future from the teachings of the past.

There was but one political party, we may say, although many factions existed in the country, under Washington's administration. The old Republican party, which blossomed as an opposition party under the elder Adams, came into power in 1800 with Jefferson. It was the tree upon which the later Democratic party was engrafted under General Jackson. The Virginia State rights resolutions of "'98 and '99" were the groundwork of the old Republican party, but its organization was largely due to the leading Jeffersonian politicians of New York. In 1824 the old Federal party having been entirely wiped out, the dividing lines between it and the Republican party also disappeared, and so the people at that day were described as "all Republicans and all Federalists. The consequences were, first, a Presidential scrub race between Jackson, J. Q. Adams, Crawford, and Clay; second, a failure to elect by the people; and, third, the election of Adams by the House of Representatives by a coalition with Clay. Against this coalition of what John Randolph styled "the Puritan and the Blackleg" the Democratic party under Jackson was organized, as the lineal successor of the old republican party against the elder Adams. In 1828, Jackson's first election, New York gave him her vote by only some five thousand majority; but from that day for twenty years the organization and the policy of the Democratic party and its Presidential nominations were mainly controlled by Martin Van Buren and his associates of the Albany Regency, speaking for the Empire State.

We come now to a very important epoch—the Presidential election of 1848. In that contest (Martin Van Buren, against his pretensions to a second term, having been for the second time overslaughed in the regular Democratic convention by the Southern oligarchy, because they disliked him on the slavery question) there was a regular split of the New York Democracy. Van Buren having resolved to be trifled with no longer, boldly took the field as an independent candidate. He was nominated by the famous Buffalo Free Soil Convention, of which the present Chief Justice Chase was the ruling spirit, and the result was the defeat of Cass, the regular Democratic nominee, and the election of Taylor. This was in 1848, and upon this very Van Buren-Chase free soil platform—"no further extension of slavery"—Seward became the great apostle of the Republican party, organized six years later, and upon this identical platform Abraham Lincoln was first elected in 1860.

Here the remarkable fact appears that Salmon P. Chase, of all living men, is entitled to the distinction of the founder of the Republican party in providing the platform and in opening the way for its advancement to the possession of the Government. But the main thing to be remembered is this, that this breaking up of the old Southern slaveholding oligarchy and of the Democratic party as it was began with Van Buren, the right hand man of Jackson, and with the *élite* of the Jacksonian democracy of New York. The vote of New York in 1848 was:—

| | |
|---|---|
| For Lewis Cass, regular Democrat | 114,318 |
| For Martin Van Buren, free soil Dem. | 120,510 |
| Total Democratic and Free Soil vote | 234,828 |
| For Zachary Taylor, Whig | 218,603 |
| Majority against Taylor | 16,225 |

But Taylor's plurality gave him the electoral vote of New York and elected him. In 1844 the boot was on the other leg; for Henry Clay was then defeated by the diversion of some fifteen thousand New York Whig Abolitionists over to Birney, when, if they had voted the Clay ticket, they would have given Clay New York by ten thousand majority and made him President.

In 1852, on Clay's great compromise measures on the slavery question, the New York and national Democracy were set right side up, as it was supposed, in the election of poor Pierce. Unfortunately, however, poor Pierce, under the influence of Jeff. Davis, Mason and Slidell, and the other leaders of the Southern oligarchy, forgot his pledges of neutrality, and became an active slavery propagandist in the repeal of the Missouri compromise. The disruption and dissolution of the old Democratic party began from that hour, and it began in New York. The crime of that act is written in all the horrors of the late Southern rebellion, and the blunder is recorded in every Democratic defeat from that day to this. But the elections of 1867 brought some gleams of Democratic daylight. New York, indeed, with her fifty thousand Democratic majority, came up with a blaze of sunshine. In behalf of this majority her leading Democratic statesmen and politicians, and the rank and file of the party ask for the nomination of Mr. Chase. Twenty years ago, in New York, and in the Van Buren free soil movement, as we have shown, he laid the foundations of the present Republican party. That work is done, and to-day, on the new constitutional foundation of universal liberty and civil equality, Mr. Chase is free, and he is needed to reconstruct the Democratic party. On the basis of the new Constitutional amendment, which may be regarded a fixed fact, he can restore the Democracy to power. On any other tack, and with any other candidate, they are gone.

Our past elections show that New York is a progressive State and is a power in the land. Her vote secured is a good basis to build upon—her vote lost is the loss of the battle to the Democracy. If they would secure it from the start Chase is their man, and the recognition of the anti-slavery deluge and its changes is their platform.

### How will the Soldiers Vote?

*From the N. Y. Tribune.*

Throughout the war for the Union, the party which received the vote of every opponent of that war—every one who deemed it a war of invasion and aggression on the part of the North—stoutly claimed the rank and file of our volunteer "Boys in Blue," as recruited from its ranks, and devoted to its principles. A majority of the officers, it asserted, might be upholders of the "Lincoln despotism," but the men without shoulder-straps were Democrats, as their votes would prove.

"Then," we suggested "let us unite in so altering our laws, and our Constitutions, too, where that shall be necessary, as to enable every citizen who, during war, shall be necessarily absent from home, whether in camp or hospital, as a soldier of the Union, to vote as though he were at home."

Not one single Democratic Legislature closed with this proposition. New Jersey, Indiana, Illinois, chose Democratic Legislatures in 1862; so their soldiers were not allowed to vote for President in 1864. Nearly every Republican State, with Kentucky and Maryland, then ruled by earnest Unionists, enabled their soldiers to vote in the field. General McClellan was the Democratic nominee for President. He long commanded the largest of our armies, and was for a time General-in-Chief; he studied to ingratiate himself with his soldiers, was kind to and popular with them. If he could not secure their votes, no other man of his party could.

In this State, the soldiers' votes were so cast that no one could say how they voted; in most States, it was otherwise. Here is the aggregate vote of the soldiers, in every State from which we have returns:—

| *States.* | *Lincoln* | *McClellan* |
|---|---|---|
| Maine | 2,692 | 473 |
| Rhode Island | 657 | 218 |
| New Hampshire | 2,018 | 671 |
| Pennsylvania | 26,712 | 12,349 |
| Ohio | 41,146 | 9,757 |
| Maryland | 2,800 | 1,321 |
| Kentucky | 1,194 | 2,823 |
| Iowa | 17,310 | 1,921 |
| Michigan | 9,402 | 2,959 |
| California | 2,600 | 237 |
| Wisconsin | 14,550 | 3,291 |
| Total | 121,011 | 35,050 |

[NOTE.—Missouri and Colorado soldiers voted at previous elections—almost all Republican—but not distinctively for President in '64.

*** The soldiers of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, California, and Wisconsin, voted likewise in '63, as did most of them in '62, with results substantially identical with those exhibited in the foregoing table of the vote cast in '64.]

The soldiers of several States who had not yet been mustered out of service when their elections for 1865 occurred respectively voted again, with results substantially like the foregoing. In no year of the war, was the Republican vote less than three-fourths of all that cast by volunteers in service.

Such being the recorded facts, we submit that the pretense of getting up a Convention of Union soldiers to oppose the election of Grant and Colfax surpasses all recognized bounds of partisan imposture. Not that there are no good soldiers who dislike and oppose him—we know there are such; but they are scarce as white blackbirds. The bulk of the soldier vote against Grant will be cast by Confederate, not Union, soldiers—by the men whom he defeated, captured, and paroled, and who have personal reasons for preferring such antagonists as Buell, Franklin, Fitzjohn Porter, and McClellan.

If Robert E. Lee could be induced to unite in the anti-Grant call and preside over the Convention when assembled, he would give it respectability and force; but a Convention of *Union* soldiers to oppose General Grant is too broad a joke for the season. It was wise to hold it in this bounty-jumping city, where all sorts of meetings can be got up to order if the proper appliances are used; but the honorably discharged Union volunteers are almost solid for Grant, as the returns of next November will prove. A Convention in 1787 of Revolutionary soldiers to oppose the election of General Washington to the Presidency, or of defenders of New Orleans in 1828 to defeat the election of Old Hickory, would not have been more preposterous than is the attempt in 1868 to muster an army of Union soldiers in opposition to the election of General Grant.

### Secretary McCulloch.

*From the N. Y. World.*

Will this gentleman relinquish his place at the head of the Treasury Department? Under his own voluntary offer, made some time since, to place his resignation in the hands of the President whenever the administration could thereby be strengthened, and the known wish of Mr. Johnson to receive it now, it does not, indeed, appear how Mr. McCulloch can continue to hold the financial portfolio honorably to himself any longer. Considering the length of time which has elapsed since he became positively cognizant of the President's desire to have the post change hands for pressing reasons referring to the public weal, it is not easy to understand his present delay in transmitting his resignation; or his persistent asseverations that it is ready whenever the President is ready for its reception. He claims that his relations with Mr. Johnson are cordial and harmonious, while the latter has indicated to him, in the most unmistakable manner, that his presence in the Cabinet is a bar to the consummation of plans that he holds in contemplation.

That this officer can be in any measure ignorant of the precise views held by the President in regard to the matter can scarcely be possible after the occurrences which have transpired during a fortnight past, that were conveyed straight to his ears by those who caused their origin, and who claimed to be directly acting in his interest at the time.

Yet it is difficult to set aside the belief that there *is* a misunderstanding somewhere, and that having been misled heretofore as to the President's real wishes he will, now that he knows them correctly, incur no further delay in relieving his official superior from the embarrassment attending continuance in his official household. The conviction that he will do so is all the more strong from his frequent and warm proffers to aid the administration with all the means in his possession, his disinterested wishes for the success of the President's policy, and his openly-expressed indignation at the late attempt of a Cabinet officer to remain in office in opposition to the wishes of the Chief Executive. Though he has given the country much cause to doubt his ability for the post he holds, we know of nothing which brings question of his honor as a man; and we are therefore unwilling at present to believe that his past professions were totally insincere, and that he intends to adopt the tactics of the shameless Stanton, and follow the footsteps of that unprincipled trickster to an ignominious ejection from a post which it now lies in his power to vacate with honor to his sense of delicacy of feeling, however he may be blamed for maladministration of its affairs.

### The Modus Operandi.

*From the N. Y. Times.*

The injunction against counting chickens before they are hatched does not deter the opponents of reconstruction from discussing the manner of its overthrow. They consider victory so sure that they feel it incumbent on them to determine how the fruits of victory may be most effectually secured. The *World* remonstrates in vain. In vain it contends that when the process of reconstruction shall be completed, and the States reinvested with representation in Congress, the power of the Supreme Court to interfere will be at an end. Again and again it appeals to the decision in the Dorr case, and as a clincher, in reply to Mr. G. T. Curtis, reproduces the following passage from Chief Justice Taney's opinion:—

> 'Under this article of the Constitution it rests with Congress to decide what Government is the established one in a State. For as the United States guarantee to each State a republican government, Congress must necessarily decide what government is established in the State before it can determine whether it is established or not. And when the Senators and Representatives of a State are admitted to the councils of the Union, the authority of the government under which they are appointed, as well as its republican character, is recognized by the proper constitutional authority. And its decision is binding upon every other department of the Government, and could not be questioned in a judicial tribunal."

To any rational man this dictum of Taney would be conclusive against the expectation of help from the Supreme Court. But the Southerners who propose to dictate the Democratic platform, and the Northerners who are willing to meet and help them, are not rational. They take counsel of their passions, not their intelligence, and agree that in some manner, by some means, the work of Congress shall be undone. Through what agencies, and how?

By white nerve and strength, say the identical fire-eaters who eight years ago broke up the Democratic party in Charleston. The war has wrought no change in them. They are the same self-opinionated, arrogant, reckless advocates of Southern supremacy who then demanded the surrender and subserviency of the North. Thus, commenting on an article of the *Times*, one of the editors of the Charleston *Mercury*, over his own signature, threatens negro disfranchisement by sheer force.

> 'Verily the *Times* and its compeers have strangely forgotten the calibre of the Southern men they met in the late war! Is it men like these, that are going to stand up dumb and passive, like yoked oxen to be driven at will by negro slaves? To be dominated over by black barbarians? to be legislated out of their property by ignorant savages? to submit to an armed negro militia? to negro public officers and jurors, and judges, and all the nameless horrors of mongrelization and miscegenation? * * And, it may as well be said now, and may as well be realized now, as at any future time, that the people of the South don't intend to remain under negro domination. You will have to quadruple Irelands for a hundred years to come, to hold down with the gibbet and the bayonet, before that people will pass under the yoke of negro slaves. The matter had just as well be looked in the face, squarely and calmly."

This, however, is mere vaporing. It does not solve the problem, but on the contrary, darkens its complications. Mr. John Forsyth, in the Mobile *Register*, is a little more specific. Here is his statement of the question and his answer:

> "How can the white men of the South get control of their State Governments without dividing the negro vote? We answer, by ignoring it as null and void, and 'a sum of villanies' as you admit it to be Stick to your doctrine of Federal non-intervention; let us know that you will not, as the New York *Times* says you will, send the army down to settle our domestic disputes, and turn the scale in the contest of the white men with black scalawags by the Federal sword. Keep your hands off, give us 'non-intervention,' and we shall not trouble you to destroy the radical majority in the Senate, nor to violate, but only to hold sacred your dogma of non-interference, and then we will adjust this matter on a white man's basis of lawful political power, and we will restore our abolished State Governments, and yet will make no attempt to 'divide the negro vote.' As revolution, tyranny, and the sword have overturned our white governments, we will, by a bloodless revolution and by the force of white blood and white energy, reinstate them, and send to your Congress the true and lawful representatives of these States The process might be personally inconvenient to a few interloping foreign scalawags and office holders under the Omnibus wholesale manufacture of States, but it would not cost the life of a black man, or do aught but redound to his benefit. Let the incoming Democratic Administration only agree to keep its hands off, and we shall soon show which and what are the *de facto* governments in the Southern States, and then there will be no Rhode Island Dorr precedents to disturb the scales of the Supreme Court when they come to weigh out justice to the people against lawless tyranny and usurpation."

There can be no misapprehending Mr. Forsyth's meaning. "Hands off" is the result he anticipates from Democratic success. He would have Mr. Buchanan's passive attitude repeated by the next President and sustained by the next House. Then, in his judgment, the course will be clear. The white men of the South will take the law into their own hands, overturn the new Governments, disfranchise the blacks, and play havoc with reconstruction generally. A process of revolution, beginning with anarchy, is what the Southern extremists propose as a means of regaining control.

Are the Northern Democrats prepared to ratify the bargain? Are they ready to help the Southern game by using the power of a Democratic administration on the side of another rebellion? The *World* avoids a committal on the subject, though declaring that after the withdrawal of Federal troops the reconstructed governments will tumble to pieces. To satisfy the Southern temper, our contemporary ought to declare that they shall be violently upset—a Democratic Administration looking on complacently.

The leading Pendleton organ—the Cincinnati *Enquirer*—does so declare, explicitly, in the subjoined propositions, upon which, it asserts, "the Democracy are a complete unit:"—

> "1. This was intended to be, and must always remain, a white man's Government. None but white men must vote or hold office.
>
> "2. Negro suffrage has been imposed upon the States of the South by gross and scandalous usurpation on the part of the Federal Government, and it cannot exist without a continuance of that federal usurpation. The Democracy will not allow that continuance, but will leave the matter to be settled by the white voters of every State, and by no other people. It must be settled in the Southern States, as it is settled in the Northern, by the votes of the whites alone.
>
> "3. Every means of coercion upon the white people, to force them to have negro suffrage, will be forthwith stopped and declared illegal, as soon as the Democrats are in power."

That is to say, Mr. Pendleton and his friends—in this matter comprising, we doubt not, ninety-nine-hundredths of the party—are prepared to do precisely what the Southern extremists desire. The *World* protests that, "in case of a domestic insurrection against the Government of a State, the laws make it" the President's "duty to aid in its suppression by the employment of military force." But the Pendletons of the Democracy overcome the objection by repudiating the doctrine of the Supreme Court, and promising to recognize only the governments which the Southern whites may set up by the means indicated. Says the *Enquirer*:—

> "Each House of Congress is the judge of the qualification of its own members The next Democratic House of Representatives, in case of a contest, will recognize, and only recognize, such members as come there under legal State Constitutions, and that have been adopted by the free consent of the white people of the State."

The programme, then, is tolerably well defined. Northern Democrats and Southern Democrats are not very widely separated, after all. Each section of the party sees its way to the overthrow of reconstruction, without infringing Democratic principles. Another rebellion is the price which the country is to be asked to pay for the privilege of electing a Democratic President!

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND,

Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,

Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—In pursuance of resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors at a stated meeting held this day, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that they will have the privilege of subscribing, either directly or by substitution under such rules as may be prescribed therefor, for Twenty-five Per Cent. of additional Stock at Par, in proportion to their respective interests as they stand registered on the books of the Company, May 20, 1868.

Holders of less than four Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share and those holding more Shares than a multiple of four Shares will be entitled to an additional Share.

Subscriptions to the new Stock will be received on and after May 30, 1868, and the privilege of subscribing will cease on the 30th day of July, 1868.

The instalments on account of the new Shares shall be paid in cash, as follows:—

1st. Twenty-five Per Cent. at the time of subscription, on or before the 30th day of July, 1868.

2d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1868.

3d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of June, 1869.

4th. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1869, or if Stockholders should prefer the whole amount may be paid up at once, or any remaining instalments may be paid up in full at the time of the payment of the second or third instalment, and each instalment paid up, shall be entitled to a pro rata dividend that may be declared on full Shares.

THOMAS M. FIRTH, Treasurer.

5 14 11w

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next, at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

5 28t01

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of national and State taxes; payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30 h instant. All payable at this office.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

6 26 2m

SILK BULLION FRINGE, PLAIN SILK FRINGE. RISTORI FRINGE. NEW DRESS BUTTONS. SLIPPERS and SOFA CUSHIONS, cheap. AMERICAN ZEPHYR, best goods. BEST IMPORTED ZEPHYR, sold full weight.

RAPSON'S, N. W corner of EIGHTH and CHERRY Street.

5 6 wfm2m4p

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND street, New York. 4 27mwf

BLANK BOOKS.

HIGHEST PREMIUM AWARDED FOR

BLANK BOOKS,

By the Paris Exposition.

WM. F. MURPHY'S SONS,

No. 339 CHESNUT Street,

Blank Book Manufacturers, Steam Power Printers, and Stationers.

A full assortment of BLANK BOOKS AND COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY constantly on hand. 42 mwf3m

806.—CAST-OFF CLOTHING.—THE HIGHest price paid for Ladies and Gents. Address H. BRITTON, 4 16 1m2p No. 806 SOUTH Street.

BRANDY, WINE, GIN, ETC.

NEALL & McBRIDE,

IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ET

AND DISTILLERS OF

FINE OLD RYE, BOURBON AND MONONGAHE

WHISKY,

PURE AND UNADULTERATED,

No. 151 South FRONT Street,

PHILADELPHI

Liquors by the Bottle and Demijohn furnish expressly for family and medicinal purposes. Ord by mail will be promptly attended to. 1 2thstup

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "PL Dore" Champagne, imported and for sale b JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "GOLD Lac" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Stre

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "G ria" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, J 4 11 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE St

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL.—AN INV of the above, for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Stre

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLO

NOS. 323 AND 333 SOUTH STR

Has large assortment of MILLINERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Silk, Velvet, Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the styles. Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, C Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc., wholesa retail.

R. HAFLEIG

IS NOW RETAILING

LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'

STRAW GOODS,

AT HIS WHOLESALE STORE,

No. 413 ARCH Stree

fmwf3mr PHILADELPH

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS,

H. F. BUTLER,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOO

No. 142 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,

6 5 1m PHILADELPH

H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Glov

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOV

J. W. SCOTT & CO

5 27rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STRE

PATENT SHOULDER-SE

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DR made from measurement at very short notic All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER &

112 No. 706 CHESNUT

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMIN

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET

BELOW WALNUT.

An assortment of NEW AND SECOND-H CARRIAGES always on hand at REASON PRICES. 6 5 fm

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC

FRENCH STEA

SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO

NO. 183 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREE

AND

NO. 510 RACE STREET.

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTUR

MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKA

No. 718 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, would call the attention of the public to elegant assortment of Gas Chandel Brackets, etc. They also introdu [illegible] dwellings and public buildings, and [illegible] ing, altering, and repairing gas-pip All work warranted.

TRUSSES.

"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TR No. 1347 CHESNUT Street. This Tru rectly applied will cure and retain with ease th difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, sa comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal porter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and suffering with Female weakness, will find relie perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stocking weak limbs. Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in att ance. 12

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUI Hyatt's Patent Lead Band and Cement Si Lights, Vault Lights, Floor and Roof Light by Brown & Bros., Chicago. For sale, fitted, down by ROBERT WOOD & No. 1136 RIDGE fwtm 3m Sole Agents for P

WILLIAM S. GR COMMISSION MERCHA No. 8 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philad AGENT FOR Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Ch W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Bolts and Nails.

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

MEETING OF JOURNEYMEN BRICKMAKERS.—A large meeting of journeymen brickmakers was held last evening at the Resolution Hose house, Jacob Rink in the chair. After the reading and adoption of the minutes of the previous meeting, the following business was transacted:—

A communication was received from a firm who proposed to pay $4 per day for first-class men who are brickmakers, setters, and burners; second-class men $3·50, say topping brickmakers, and employed as such, and third-class men of bottom brickmakers, $3 per day, and advance the wheelers to $2·25 per day. They also proposed a Brickmakers' Association, composed of journeymen, setters, burners, wheelers and tossers, and to put one more brick in the row, making fifty-nine bricks in each row, the odd brick to go to the association to form a sinking fund at the end of the season. The communication was laid on the table.

The following resolution was then offered and unanimously adopted:—

*Resolved*, That, having heard that a report was in circulation representing that violence had been done to a brick-yard where the wages have been refused, and that the blame had been thrown on the journeymen brick-makers, that we, the members of this Association, condemn any such conduct, and counsel all the members of the society to refrain from violence and use their influence in detecting the guilty party, that they may be properly dealt with by this Association.

George Peasey, John F. Riday and Michael Quigley were appointed a committee to wait on employers to see to whom they intend paying the wages.

The following employers, it was reported, had agreed to give the wages—Frederick Smith, Jos. Grim, Isaac Blinn and Brady & Dowling.

On motion of Wm. A. Murtha, a vote of thanks was tendered to the persons named for their kindness in giving the advance desired by the journeymen brickmakers.

The meeting was then addressed by persons interested in the welfare of the journeymen, after which it was resolved that the wages demanded ($4 per day) should date from to-day, and that no less than the price named should be allowed.

After some unimportant business the meeting adjourned.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC.—Messrs. Thomas & Sons sold at the Exchange yesterday noon the following stocks and real estates, viz:—

Dwelling No. 715 Pine street, $14,200.
Dwelling No. 816 Arch street, $30,000.
Stable and coach-house in rear of the above, $5050.
Brick store No. 326 Chesnut street, $31,800.
Country place, 100 acres, Barratt, Paradise township, Monroe county, Pa., $880.
Brick store and dwelling No. 606 Spring Garden street, $3000.
Brick dwelling No. 115 New street, $4600.
Brick dwelling No. 1243 Mascher street, $1825.
Brick dwelling No. 906 N. Fifth street, $5350.
Two lots, Chesnut street, west of Fifth, $700.
Ground rent of $85 a year, $1420.
Ground rent of $66 a year, $1025.
Ground rent of $72 a year, $1125.
Ground rent of $90 a year, $1400.
$2000 Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mount Joy and Lancaster Railroad Company, $91, $1820.
$2000 P. R. first mort. bonds, $103·25, $2065.
47 shares N. Liberties Gas Co., $28, $1316.
$300 Penna. 6 per cent. loan, $108, $324.
10 shares City National Bank, $73·50, $735.
2 shares Far. and Mechanics' Bank, $118, $236.
5 shares Belmont Avenue Plank R'd Co., $1·25.
5 shares Belmont avenue and Plank Road Company, $1·25.
4 shares Continental Hotel, $70·50, $282.
$5000 U. S. 5-20's, coup bonds, 110¾, $5537·50.
$5000 U. S. 7·30s cou. bonds, 109½—$475.
20 shares Del. Mut. Ins. Co., $29—$580.
106 shares Del. Mut. Ins. Co., $28·50—$3021.
5 shares Mount Sinai Cemetery, $16—$80.
20 shares Mount Sinai Cemetery, $16—$320.
33 shares Penn. Railroad, $52·75—$1740·75.
36 shares Penn. Railroad, $52·62—$1894·50.
250 shares Locust Gap Im. Co., $3·25—$937·50.
200 shares N. Y. and Mid. Coal Field Co., $3·56—$712.
600 shares St. Nicholas Coal Co., 56c.—$336.
1 share Point Breeze Park, $118.
100 shares Ocean Oil Co., $1·12—$112·50.
1 share Point Breeze Park, $117.
82 shares Western Mining Co., 85c.—$69·70.
$5000 bonds Vermont Central R. R., $36·50—$1825.
2 shares Phila. and Southern Steamship Co., $100.
$832·50 bond Stanstead, Shefford, and Chambly Railroad, $77—$641·02.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The First Division Pennsylvania Militia will parade on the morning of the Fourth of July. The line will form at 8 o'clock A. M., on Broad street, the right resting on Poplar street, facing west. Major-General Prevost, commanding, has detailed Co. A, Veteran Light Artillery, Captain James A. Brady, to fire a national salute at sunrise.

The soldiers of the war of 1812 will assemble in the morning and celebrate the day in their usual spirited and impressive manner.

The State Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania will meet at 10 o'clock A. M., and in the evening will dine with members of other State societies.

The Celtic Association of this city will also celebrate the day in an appropriate manner.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—This committee yesterday afternoon held their first meeting in their new quarters, No. 718 Sansom street, which have been handsomely fitted up. Thomas J. Hemphill, Esq., President, occupied the chair, and John R. Robbins, Jr., officiated as Secretary. The contested case of Henry Monaghan and James Flaherty, both claiming to be the regular nominee for the office of assessor in the Eighth Ward, was decided in favor of the former. It was expected that a committee would be appointed in the contested case of Michael Mullin and John Forsythe, both of whom claim the nomination in the Thirteenth Representative District; but no official communication from the meeting of candidates on Monday, referring the case to the committee, having been received, no action was taken.

A CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—It is understood by the managers of the different telegraph lines in this city that some of their messengers are circulating a petition for a holiday present. This is entirely wrong. Such petitions are entirely without their authority. They are the resort of a system of bribery, which is not only of disadvantage to the telegraph companies, but also to the customers. It is unfortunate that many boys have been discharged in consequence of their dishonesty—that is, of collecting more money for despatches than was proper; and it is understood that many of these dishonest boys are attempting to collect money under false pretenses. The detectives are on their track.

ACCIDENTS.—Charles Furlong, aged twenty-six years, while engaged yesterday at the Industrial Iron Works, had one of his legs severely injured by a piece of heavy casting falling on it. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Yesterday afternoon, about 6 o'clock, Sarah Thompson, colored, 5 years of age, was run over by a furniture car, at Thirteenth and Green streets, and had her left arm badly crushed. Removed to the hospital.

Last evening a child was run over and killed at Nineteenth and Hamilton streets. The Coroner was notified.

THREE CARD MONTE—WANT OF JURISDICTION.—Before Alderman Beitler, yesterday, John Corson and E. H. Minar had a hearing, charged with running off with money that had been staked in a game known as three-card Monte. The complainant was a countryman who had been induced to play, and when it was discovered that he had won, the defendant, it is alleged, ran away with the stakes. It appearing that the game was played in Camden, and that the accused had been followed to this city, the Alderman informed the complainant that he had no jurisdiction, and discharged the prisoners.

LAYING A CORNER-STONE.—The corner-stone of the new Bethesda Presbyterian Church, at Frankford road and Vienna street, will be laid this afternoon. The Rev. Albert Barnes, Rev. Drs. Allen, Shepherd, Stryker, and others are expected to participate.

WILL THEY BE CLEANED?—The contractors for cleansing the streets north of Market street will commence work to-day. Many of the streets and gutters and inlets are in a very filthy condition, and require immediate attention.

ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY.—The Assessors in the various wards are now engaged in making the annual assessment of real estate, including all additions to old buildings made since the assessment of last year, and new ones erected.

TAXES.—The receipts from taxes at the present time are exceedingly small, notwithstanding that a discount at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum is still allowed.

HOUSE ROBBED.—The house of Abraham Shallcross, on Ridge road, above Green lane, was entered by thieves on Saturday night, and robbed of a quantity of clothing.

## MISCELLANEOUS CITY JOTTINGS.

—Installation of officers of Star of Hope Division, No. 13, Sons of Temperance, at Kater Hall, South street, above Fifteenth, this evening at 8 o'clock. Several prominent temperance men will be present and address the meeting. The exercises will be enlivened by music and singing. The public are invited.

—The Celtic Association will hold a meeting to-night in Gartland's Hall, Seventeenth street, above Chesnut, when arrangements will be considered for the proper observance of the Fourth of July.

—A large number of streets are now being paved and repaired under the supervision of the Highway Department.

—The City Treasurer commenced yesterday to pay interest on the funded debt of the city, falling due to day.

—The Courtland Saunders Institute held its Seventeenth Annual Commencement yesterday. An address was delivered by Rev. Dr. Willits.

—The ashes will be removed on Wednesdays from Callowhill to Green streets, and from Sixth to Broad streets. On Thursday, from Green to Poplar streets, and from Sixth to Broad streets. On Friday and Saturday, from Poplar to Berks streets, and from Sixth to Broad streets.

—The Democratic City Executive Committee have removed to their new rooms, No. 718 Sansom street.

## The Roman Catholic Archbishops Opposed to Enlistments for the Pope.

The following card was issued yesterday:—The publication in the newspapers of a Circular from Rome, to the effect that the Holy Father had consented to accept the services of a battalion of one thousand men, to be raised in the United States, on condition that the said men shall be carefully chosen, and be equipped and supported for three years by the Catholics of these States, seems to call for some official notice from the prelates to whom the circular is exclusively addressed, and to whose discretion, as guardians of the interests of the Church in this country, the subject is committed. For this reason, and for the purpose, at the same time, of satisfying inquiries which have reached us from various quarters, we deem it proper thus publicly to define our position with reference to a matter of so much importance; and in doing so we have the best reason for knowing that we do but speak not alone our own sentiments, but those also of our venerable brethren in the Episcopacy.

It is needless for us to say how sincerely we desire to uphold and protect, as far as in us lies, the temporal independence of the Holy Father, being persuaded how essential it is to the free and unfettered exercise of his spiritual supremacy in the government of the Universal Church. Yet the proposal to raise and equip an American battalion did not originate with us. As far as we can learn, it has emanated from and been persistently urged on the military authorities at Rome, by some party or parties who have assumed to represent us, not only without our sanction or authority, but even without our knowledge; and what renders this the more remarkable is the fact that the gentleman who has succeeded in securing for himself, in advance, the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel, to have command of the proposed battalion, is one who, we feel bound to say, does not enjoy, and is not entitled to enjoy, our confidence, especially in a position of so high a responsibility and trust.

If he has found encouragement and support from one or two journals, edited by Catholic laymen, which have given place to his ill-advised correspondence, this does not strengthen his claims, inasmuch as the journals in question are not to be recognized as reliable exponents of Catholic views or sentiments, still less as discreet or commendable advocates of the Catholic cause. Besides, the project as proposed, with the conditions which are annexed to it, cannot, in our judgment, be successfully carried out; and any attempt to do so would, we apprehend, instead of serving the cause of our venerable and beloved Holy Father, prove detrimental to it.

It is not necessary to enter into further details; it will be enough to add, that we still have reason to know that pecuniary aid is more needed at this moment than military aid, and will be more acceptable from us. We shall continue, therefore, as hitherto, to urge our generous and faithful Catholic children to contribute abundantly, according to their means, for the support of our common father, who will employ their offerings in such a manner as may to him seem best; not doubting that, by our so doing, we shall meet his warm approval, and merit his Apostolic benediction.

Given at Mount Saint Mary's College, Emmittsburg, June 24, 1868.

M. J. SPAULDING, Archbishop of Baltimore.
J. B. PURCELL, Archbishop of Cincinnati.
JOHN MCCLOSKEY, Archbishop of New York.
PETER RICHARD KENRICK, Archbishop of St. Louis, per Archbishop of New York.

N. B.—The Archbishop of St. Louis not having been able to attend the meeting, empowered the Archbishop of New York, in writing, to sign this document for him, having been fully apprised of what would be its contents.

## BITTER CORDIAL.

# SCHEETZ'S
CELEBRATED
# BITTER CORDIAL.
N. W. Cor. of FIFTH and RACE Sts.

This medical preparation is purely vegetable, composed of various herbs, gathered from the great storehouse of nature, and selected with the utmost care. It is a reliable Family Medicine, and can be taken by either infant or adult with the same beneficial results. It is a certain, prompt and speedy remedy for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Bowel Complaint, Dyspepsia, Lowness of Spirits, Faintings, Sick Stomach, Headache, etc. It creates an appetite, proves a powerful digester of food, and will counteract the effects of liquor in a few minutes. As indisputable evidence of its medical properties, we append the following:—

**Strong Testimonial from Fire Marshal Blackburn.**

PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1868.

Jacob Scheetz, Esq.—My Dear Sir:—Some eight months ago, when suffering from great nervous prostration, the result of exposure and overtasked energies, I was induced by you (an old friend) to take as a Tonic your celebrated Bitter Cordial; and so agreeably surprising have been its beneficial effects, that I cannot refrain from thus bearing testimony in its favor. As a beverage it is as pleasant and delightful as a glass of rich dark-brown Sherry; as an appetizer before meals, perfectly magical, and as a digester of food, the most potent compound I ever knew. Altogether, I consider it one of the happiest combinations of medicinal herbs ever offered to the public as a curative. I most cheerfully and confidently recommend it to every sufferer from Debility, Dyspepsia, and Rheumatism. As a substitute for the villanous alcoholic and vinous concoctions imbibed at too many of the public bars of the present day, it must also prove a blessing.

Very truly yours,
ALEXANDER W. BLACKBURN,
Fire Marshal.
6 16mwf13t

# MARINE TELEGRAPH.

*For additional Marine News see First Page.*

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SUN RISES | 4·32 | MOON SETS | 2·24 |
| SUN SETS | 7·35 | HIGH WATER | 12·04 |

MOON'S PHASES.

| JULY. | D. | PHILADELPHIA. H.M. | WASHINGTON. H.M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Full Moon | 4 | 3·30 ev. | 3·21 ev. |
| Last Quarter | 12 | 7·51 ev. | 7·32 ev. |
| New Moon | 19 | 5·07 ev. | 4·48 ev. |
| First Quarter | 26 | 9·20 mo. | 9·41 mo. |

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES T. YOUNG,
COATES WALTON, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
THOMAS POTTER,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bellona | London | New York | June 13 |
| Propontis | Liverpool | Boston | June 16 |
| Denmark | Liverpool | New York | June 17 |
| Etna | Liverpool | New York | June 19 |
| Tripoli | Liverpool | New York | June 23 |
| Hansa | Southampton | New York | June 23 |
| C. of Baltimore | Liverpool | New York | June 24 |
| Pennsylvania | Liverpool | New York | June 24 |
| Nova Scotian | Liverpool | Quebec | June 25 |
| Saxonia | Southampton | New York | June 24 |
| Europa | Glasgow | New York | June 24 |
| China | Liverpool | New York | June 27 |

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Russia | New York | Liverpool | July 1 |
| Nebraska | New York | Liverpool | July 1 |
| Palmyra | New York | Liverpool | July 2 |
| Union | New York | Bremen | July 2 |
| C. of London | New York | Liverpool | July 4 |
| Helvetia | New York | Liverpool | July 4 |
| Britannia | New York | Glasgow | July 4 |
| C. of Baltimore | New York | Liverpool | July 11 |
| Etna | New York | Liverpool | July 11 |
| City of Boston | New York | Liverpool | July 18 |

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arizona | New York | Aspinwall | July 1 |
| Eagle | New York | Havana | July 2 |
| Santiago de Cuba | New York | Aspinwall | July 4 |
| Star of the Union | Philada | New Orleans | July 8 |
| Pioneer | Philada | Wilmington | July 9 |
| Wyoming | Philada | Savannah | July 11 |
| Merrimack | New York | Rio Janeiro | July 23 |

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig J. Bickmore, Pendleton, Cardenas, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Ann D. Kane, New Orleans, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr Henry May, Rackett, Dighton, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr White Swan, Barnard, Calais, do.
Schr Pathway, McElwee, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Crisis, ——, Lynn, do.
Schr B. F. Reeves, ——, Roxbury, do.
Schr S. L. Russell, Smith, Lynn, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Richard Law, York, Stonington, do.
Schr A. H. Edwards, Bartlett, Dorchester, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, Salem, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr J. H. Gallagher, Gallagher, Washington, do.
Schr John Stroup, Weaver, Boston, Tyler & Co.
Schr Lucy Church, Adams, Nantucket, Hammett & Neill.
Schr Ethan Allen, Blake, Portland, John Rommel, Jr.
Schr E. Magee, Barnes, Boston, Van Dusen, Bro. & Co.
Schr Specie, Smith, Suffolk, Captain.
St'r E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Kendrick Fish, Turner, 7 days from Bucksville, S. C., with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr Gen. Grant, Colburn, 4 days from James River, with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Eclipse, Cook, 7 days from Norfolk, with lumber and shingles to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr J. L. Harned, Adams, 5 days from James River, with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr B. Steelman, Robinson, 7 days from Norfolk, with shingles and staves to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr A. H. Edwards, Bartlett, from Boston.
Schr S. L. Russell, Smith, from Lynn.
Schr J. H. Gallagher, Gallagher, from Richmond.
Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, from Salem.
Schr Alex. Young, Young, from New York.
Schr R. Law, York, from Stonington.
Schr Lucy Church, Adams, from Pawtucket.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Foreign and coastwise arrivals for the month of June, 1868, as compared with the same period in 1867:—

| | 1868. For. | 1868. Coast. | 1868. Total. | 1867. For. | 1867. Coast. | 1867. Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ships | 3 | ... | 3 | 9 | ... | 9 |
| Steamships | 2 | ... | 2 | 6 | ... | 6 |
| Barques | 19 | ... | 19 | 19 | ... | 19 |
| Brigs | 36 | 10 | 46 | 34 | 3 | 37 |
| Schooners | 36 | 904 | 940 | 18 | 678 | 696 |
| Sloops | ... | 555 | 555 | ... | 424 | 424 |
| Steamers | ... | 260 | 260 | ... | 189 | 189 |
| Barges | ... | 280 | 280 | ... | 131 | 131 |
| Boats | ... | 1982 | 1982 | ... | 2216 | 2216 |
| Total | 96 | 4091 | 4187 | 86 | 3641 | 3727 |

MEMORANDA.

Ship Graham's Polly, Burgess, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was seen 20th ult., lat. 49 50, long. 25 30.
Ship Tonawanda, Julius, hence via St. John, N. B., for Liverpool, was passed 26th ult., lat. 41 34, long. 56 56.
Ship James Harvey, Lovell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 19th ult.
Ship Cordelia, King, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 18th ult.
Ship Bombay, Jordan, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 18th ult.
Ship Tuscarora, Rowland, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 15th ult.
Steamship Propontis, Higginson, for Philadelphia via Boston, sailed from Liverpool 17th ult.
Steamship Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Barque Ann Elizabeth, Norgrave, for Philadelphia sailed from Havana 20th ult.
Barque Lady Stanley, Curich, for Philadelphia 25th ult., at Leghorn 13th.
Barque Dora, Hesser, from Rio Janeiro for Delaware Breakwater, was reloading coffee at St. Thomas 16th ult., to sail soon.
Barque Adeline C. Adams, Leavitt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cienfuegos 18th ult.
Brigs N. Stowers, French, and Fidelia, Stone, hence, at Bangor 26th ult.
Brig Nellie Mowe, Merriman, for New York, cleared at Malaga 10th ult.
Brig Maud Potter, Shields, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 21st ult.
Brig John N. Weeks, Harvey, for Philadelphia, sailed from Leghorn 9th ult.
Brig A. A. Lane, Carver, for Philadelphia 15th ult., was at Leghorn 13th.
Brig Helen O. Phinney, Boyd, for Buenos Ayres, cleared at Portland 27th ult.
Brig Grace Darling, Martin, hence, at Cienfuegos 18th ult.
Brig Sunny South, Bailey, hence, at Cork 17th ult.
Brig W. H. Parks, Simmons, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 23d ult.
Schr T. W. H. White, Cranmer, at Jacksonville, 16th ult., from New York, and cleared 21st for Philadelphia.
Schrs American Eagle, Shaw; Reading RR. No. 49, Robinson; and R. H. Wilson, Harris, sailed from Providence 28th ult. for Philadelphia.
Schr Julia E. Willetts, Bayles, hence, at Providence 26th ult. for Pawtucket.
Schr James S. Shindler, Lee, hence, at Marblehead 28th ult.
Schrs J. B. Johnson, Smith; Admiral, Steelman; A. S. Brown, Fisk; J. E. Simmons, Smith; Lizzie D. Small, Tice; Ocean Traveller, Adams; and T. Sinnickson, Dickerson, hence, at Salem 26th ult.
Schrs Black Diamond, Young, and E. W. Perry, Risley, hence, at Danvers 28th ult.
Schr H. L. Slaight, Willetts, hence, at Salem 27th ult.
Schr Ruth Shaw, Shaw, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 28th ult.
Schrs J. G. Babcock, Smith, and W. H. Tiers, Hoffman, hence, at Salem 28th ult.
Steamer New York, Jones, hence, at Alexandria 29th ult.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of Dr DAVID JAYNE, deceased.

The Auditors appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the second account of J. WHEATON SMITH, CHARLES H. ROGERS, EDWARD M. PAXSON, HENRY LEWIS, and JOHN M. WHITALL, Executors and Trustees under the will of Dr. DAVID JAYNE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of their appointment, on MONDAY, the 6th of July next at 4 o'clock P. M., at the offices of the Estate, No. 613 CHESNUT Street, second-story, in the city of Philadelphia.

6 24 wfm6t JAMES STARR, WILLIAM D. BAKER, } Auditors.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of ALBERT G. WALTON, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of SAMUEL A. WERTZ and JOHN S. LENTZ, Executors of Albert G. Walton deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on FRIDAY, the 3d day of July, 1868, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 433 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. THOMAS J. WORRELL,
6 22mw f5t* Auditor.

# WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
9 mw 3 No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

## INSURANCE COMPANIES.

# FIRE INSURANCE.

LiverpooL and LondoN and GlobE InsurancE CompanY.

ASSETS

SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.

Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.

Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

ATWOOD SMITH,
6 15 6m GENERAL AGENT.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.

INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $200,000 | United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s | $201,000·00 |
| 120,000 | United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881 | 134,400·00 |
| 50,000 | United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes | 52,562·50 |
| 200,000 | State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan | 210,070·00 |
| 125,000 | City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax) | 125,625·00 |
| 50,000 | State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan | 51,000·00 |
| 20,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | 19,800·00 |
| 25,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | 23,375·00 |
| 25,000 | Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed) | 20,000·00 |
| 30,000 | State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan | 18,000·00 |
| 7000 | State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan | 4270·00 |
| 15,000 | 300 shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia) | 15,000·00 |
| 7,500 | 150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company | 7,800·00 |
| 5,000 | 100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company | 3,000·00 |
| 20,000 | 80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company | 15,000·00 |
| 201,900 | Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property | 201,900·00 |
| $1,101,400 par. | Market value, Cost, $1089,679·26. | $1,102,802·50 |
| | Real Estate | 36,000·00 |
| | Bills Receivable for insurance made | 219,135·67 |
| | Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company | 43,384·36 |
| | Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $5076·00, estimated value | 3,017·00 |
| | Cash in Bank $103,017·10 | |
| | Cash in Drawer 298·52 | 103,315·62 |
| | | $1,507,605·15 |

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas C. Hand, | James C. Hand, |
| John C. Davis, | Samuel E. Stokes, |
| Edmund A. Souder, | James Traquair, |
| Joseph H. Seal, | William C. Ludwig, |
| Theophilus Paulding, | Jacob P. Jones, |
| Hugh Craig, | James B. McFarland, |
| Edward Darlington, | Joshua P. Eyre, |
| John R. Penrose, | John D. Taylor, |
| H. Jones Brooke, | Spencer McIlvaine, |
| Henry Sloan, | Henry C. Dallett, Jr., |
| George G. Leiper, | George W. Bernardou, |
| William G. Boulton, | D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg, |
| Edward Lafourcade, | J. B. Semple, " |
| Jacob Riegel, | A. B. Berger, " |

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

# Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

$2,603,740·09.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | $400,000·00 |
| ACCRUED SURPLUS | 1,018,893·89 |
| PREMIUMS | 1,184,846·20 |

| UNSETTLED CLAIMS, | INCOME FOR 1868 |
|---|---|
| $33,693·23. | $350,000·00. |

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles N. Bancker, | George Fales, |
| Tobias Wagner, | Alfred Fitler, |
| Samuel Grant, | Francis W. Lewis, M. D., |
| George W. Richards, | Thomas Sparks, |
| Isaac Lea, | William S. Grant, |

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 8 12

INSURE AT HOME.
IN THE
# Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $2,000,000,
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

JAMES TRAQUAIR.........PRESIDENT.
SAMUEL E. STOKES.........VICE-PRESIDENT.
JNO. W. HORNOR.........A. V. P. and ACTUARY.
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.........SECRETARY.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22, 1865.
CAPITAL $150,000 PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among the policy holders.

Moneys received at interest and paid on demand.

Authorized by the charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, | HENRY HAINES, |
| JOSHUA H. MORRIS, | T. WISTAR BROWN, |
| RICHARD WOOD, | W. C. LONGSTRETH, |
| RICHARD CADBURY, | WILLIAM HACKER, |
| CHARLES F. COFFIN. | |

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| John L. Hodge, | David Lewis, |
| M. B. Mahony, | Benjamin Etting, |
| John T. Lewis, | Thomas H. Powers, |
| William S. Grant, | A. R. McHenry, |
| Robert W. Leaming, | Edmund Castillon, |
| D. Clark Wharton, | Samuel Wilcox, |
| Lawrence Lewis, Jr. | Lewis C. Norris. |

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 23

## INSURANCE COMPANIES.

# TILLINGHAST & HILT'S
INSURANCE ROOMS,

JOS. TILLINGHAST. DAVID B. HILT

No. 409 WALNUT St.

AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR

Home Fire Insurance Company,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co.,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Yonkers and New York Insurance Co.,
NEW YORK
Peoples' Fire Insurance Company,
WORCESTER, MASS.
Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Guardian Fire Insurance Company,
NEW YORK

Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.
All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their
Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,
5 9¼ PHILADELPHIA.

INSURE AT HOME.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 426 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

CHARTERED CAPITAL, - - - $500,000
PAID IN CAPITAL, - - - $100,000

NO LOSSES OR DEBTS.

Insure against loss or damage by Fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and all other insurable property, and also take Marine, Canal and Inland Navigation Risks at the lowest rates consistent with security.

W. E. OWENS, President.
NATHAN HAINES Secretary. [5 18 3m
BENJ. F. O'BRYON, Surveyor.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wm. E. Owens, | Arthur Maginnis, |
| Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence, | Wm. W. Fenner, |
| Hon. Stephen T. Wilson, | Dr. M. McEwen, |
| James V. Kirk, | Nathan Haines, |
| R. C. Worthington, | Thomas Williams, |
| Wm. R. Cressan, | Howard A. Mickle, |
| John Snick, | J. Kemp Bartlett, |
| Edward N. Grattan, | Onas K. McDonald. |

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL

Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, . $2,001,266·72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Arthur G. Coffin, | George L. Harrison, |
| Samuel W. Jones, | Francis R. Cope, |
| John A. Brown, | Edward H. Trotter, |
| Charles Taylor, | Edward S. Clarke, |
| Ambrose White, | T. Charlton Henry, |
| William Welsh, | Alfred D. Jessup, |
| Richard D. Wood, | John P. White, |
| S. Morris Wain, | Louis C. Madeira. |
| John Mason, | |

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25¼

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Daniel Smith, Jr., | John Devereux, |
| Alexander Benson, | Thomas Smith, |
| Isaac Hazlehurst, | Henry Lewis, |
| Thomas Robbins, | J. Gillingham Fell, |
| Daniel Haddock, Jr. | |

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30¼

## ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE.
JOHN P. LEVY.
8 1¼ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Work, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30¼

## COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 514 WALNUT Street. 9¼

# HARRIS & NEWHALL,
# PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 515 MINOR Street, Philadelphia.

Manufacturers of

ENGLISH GLAZED HARDWARE, BLASTING AND MANILLA PAPERS 4 18 3m

## AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH ST. THEATRE. Managers.........W. B. FRELIGH & Co. Re-opening for a short Summer Season. MONDAY EVENING, June 29, THE SONS OF LIBERTY; OR, THE TRUE HEARTS OF OLD IRELAND. In which the charming and youthful little MISS NELLIE GERMON, Robert Johnson, W. H. Whaley and Mrs. W. G. Jones will sustain their original characters. New scenery, new dresses, the Railroad Bridge scene, the Rain Storm of Real Water. MATINEE SATURDAY, JULY 4. 6 27 6t*

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch. CROWDED HOUSES, DELIGHTED AUDIENCES. THIRD WEEK OF THE WORLD-RENOWNED HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS. THE WILD FAWN, THE EBONY BALLET TROUPE, and GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE. THE IMPEACHERS, A TRIP TO PARIS, Sermon of the Woods, School for Scandal, etc. [6 29 6t

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON. GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE, in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

## LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS'. CIGAR BOX MAKERS'. SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1868.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
1 1¼ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

# T. P. GALVIN & CO.,
LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,
*BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,*
(SO CALLED), PHILADELPHIA,

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATACK SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuth¼

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, NOS. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH Street.

*ESLER & BRO., PROPRIETORS.*

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Newels, Balusters, Brackets, and Wood Mouldings

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.

BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, AND WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12¼

## GOVERNMENT SALES.

HORSES, MULES, WAGONS, ETC., AT AUCTION.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30 1868. }

Will be sold at public auction, at Lincoln Depot, on WEDNESDAY, July 8, commencing at 10 A. M., under the supervision of Brevet Colonel Asa P. Blunt, A. Q. M., a quantity of Quartermaster's Stores, rated as unserviceable, consisting in part of—

30 Mules, in good order.
3 Horses, do.
250 Army Wagons,
10 Ambulances,
54 sets Lead Mule Harness,
83 sets Wheel do.
25 " Amb. Wheel do.
3 " " Lead do.
22 Driving Lines,
22 Riding Bridles,
29 Saddles, assorted,
111 Horse Blankets,
3 Printing Presses,
16 Chairs,
10 Cook Stoves and Fixtures,
100 Lead Bars,

100,000 lbs. Iron, assorted,
300 " Iron Wire,
400 " H. S. Nails,
5,838 " Iron Pipe,
500 " Rope,
2,278 " Grain Sacks,
58 " Sheet Zinc,
2 2-Horse Wagons,
3 Carts,
150 Wheels,
60 Tail Gates,
1,600 feet Hose,
124 Buckets, assorted,
29 Wagon Whips,
247 Bedsteads,
29 Shovels, assorted.

Together with Tinners', Carpenters' and Blacksmiths' Tools, and other articles not enumerated,

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster General,
7 1 6t Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Army.

SALE OF CONDEMNED SUBSISTENCE STORES.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, }
DISTRICT INDIAN TERRITORY, }
FORT GIBSON, C. N., June 11, 1868. }

At public auction, at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, on the 15th day of July, 1868, at 8 o'clock, A. M., consisting of:—

199 barrels of Flour.
500 pounds of Soda Crackers.
16 gallons Cucumber Pickles.
470 gallons Cabbage and Onion Pickles.
165 gallons Mixed Pickles.
250 gallons Onions.
815 gallons Sauer Kraut.

The above stores to be sold without reserve, to the highest bidder.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.

The successful bidders to remove stores within twenty-four hours.

By order of Major-General Sheridan.

A. F. ROCKWELL,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
6 26 6t Chief Q. M. and C. S., Dist. Ind. Ter.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S PROPERTY.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, }
DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, }
FORT GIBSON, C. N., June 11, 1868. }

At Public Auction, at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, consisting of Hospital and other Tents, Clothing, Blankets, Harness, Army Wagons, Wagon Covers, Cooking Utensils, Flags, and numerous other articles, all to be sold without reserve to the highest bidder.

Sale to take place at Fort Gibson, C. N., on the 15th day of July, 1868, at 8 o'clock A. M.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, to be paid on day of sale.

Successful bidders to remove stores within twenty-four hours.

By order of Major-General Sheridan.

A. F. ROCKWELL,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
6 26 6t Chief Q. M., District Indian Territory.

# FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14¼

UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY.—A Paste for Boxmakers, Bookbinders, Paperhangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill Posters, etc. It will not sour. Is cheap and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippencott & Co., Devar & Keller, Willis & Mann, Philadelphia "Inquirer," Harper Bros., American Tract Society, and others.

Sole agents, L. L. ORAGIN & CO.,
9 9¼ No. 420 COMMERCE Street.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

# Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
*NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.*

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

### Amusements this Evening.

ARCH STREET THEATRE, 8 P. M.—"The Sons of Liberty."

SEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE 8 P. M.—Hooley's Minstrels in a Miscellaneous Programme.

AMERICAN THEATRE, 8½ P. M.—Ballet and Gymnastic Combination.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1868.

## A New Form of Taxation.

THERE are two kinds of taxes recognized by the Constitution of the United States. One is "indirect." Under this head may be classed all forms of taxation which do not fall at an even rate *per capita* on each individual; or, it may be more proper to define "direct" taxation as that kind which is assessed so much on each individual, without regard to property, while "indirect" includes every other kind. The latitude given to Congress to legislate in favor of raising revenue, vests an absolute power in the House of Representatives to originate every form of taxation which comes under the head of "indirect." But while the vent is left open the imposition of direct taxes are carefully guarded. The provision for laying them is distinct and unequivocal. The first article and second section says:—"Representatives and *direct taxes* shall be apportioned *among the several States* which may be included within the Union according to their *respective numbers*, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed three-fifths of all other persons." It will thus be seen that instead of the present form of taxation the Government has at its disposal an entirely different bill, which will entirely change the mode of collections and the sources from which it will be derived. At present we support an immense number of officers—there are nearly two hundred and fifty assessors, nearly two thousand assistant assessors, and a like number of collectors and deputy collectors, so that a large proportion of the real revenue never reaches the coffers of the State, but is eaten up by salaries. This is supposing that nothing is extracted from the amount collected except what is legally due. But the enormous amounts dishonestly kept in the hands of the sub-official render the proportion lost to the Government yet more alarming. These facts have directed the attention of Congress to the other alternative, and yesterday, on motion of Mr. Getz, of Pennsylvania, the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the expenses of collecting the internal revenue, by abolishing the offices of collectors, assessors, etc., and assessing the amount of direct taxes required upon the several States, in proportion to their taxable population, and to report at the next session.

The resolution passed without opposition, and the Committee will, probably at the next assembling of the House in December, be prepared to make a report.

Such a vital change as the adoption of the proposed system would invite of course demands the most mature deliberation. That it has advantages so far as the necessity of collection is concerned cannot be denied; but whether the disadvantages of the appointment would not more than overcome the cheapness of the collection, is a matter for grave consideration. If such a plan as that suggested was to be agreed upon, we would have no more United States officers whose duty it would be to attend to the collection. Congress would free its hands of the details. It would merely apportion to each State the amount which it must raise, and the collection would be made by the State. Thus about $130,000,000 is required for interest on the debt and like matters. There are only thirty-three millions of people, of which say Pennsylvania has two millions. The United States would say to Pennsylvania, "we want nine millions of dollars as your share towards the interest;" and the State would raise it from the inhabitants. We do not quote actual figures, but merely as an instance. Heretofore this mode of taxation has been seldom resorted to. On but three occasions has this been tried. In 1798, in 1813, and 1815. Then it did not give satisfaction. But now it will probably be carefully scanned. The rare occasions on which it has been tried has caused the public to overlook its existence. The resolution of Mr. Getz will attract general attention to it, and will cause many new ideas to be propounded on the subject of the collection of taxes.

## Pawnbroking in Different Countries.

WE see it stated that a somewhat curious petition has been presented to the British Parliament by a number of pawnbrokers of London, to the effect that, owing to the frequent changes of fashion, fashionable dresses and other articles deposited with them, and required under the existing law to be kept for twelve months, are very often so depreciated in value at the expiration of that time as to be comparatively worthless; and that many persons in consequence avail themselves of this means of getting rid of their wardrobes. They, therefore, request Parliament to alter the law so as to allow them to dispose of all articles at the expiration of six months hereafter. We have often thought over this system of pawnbroking, and the publication of the foregoing fact affords us an opportunity for offering some suggestions on the system in general. Our readers are aware that the same system in vogue in this country is in operation in many others; in some with considerable restrictions, in others, like our own, with but few. There are even in some countries where what we might term the American system exists, an institution which, while affording all the advantages of the old pawnbroking system, is free from any of its defects. A person is in want of money; he has say an old piece of family plate; he does not want to part with it from old recollection's sake; he can obtain money on this plate without incurring any risk as to its future redemption; that is to say, he can receive nearly its full value. He is only required to pay what might be considered a nominal rate of interest; and in some countries he is allowed to redeem it by the payment of various instalments, as low as one franc at a time under the French system, or he can always renew it for another year. Consequently there is no danger of its being sold, if he can raise only a little at a time towards its ultimate redemption. The system was adopted originally to loan money to the poor, at a rate of interest only sufficient to pay current expenses. The visit of the Chinese Ambassadors at the present time reminds us that, according to popular tradition, China deserves the honor of having been the first country to inaugurate this system. The origin of it is commonly ascribed to Italy. We know that it has been in operation there for some time. Many people who every day wonder at the pawnbroker's symbol of the three balls, are perhaps not aware that it formed part of the coat-of-arms of the celebrated Medici family. We will leave to antiquarians the pleasure of hunting up the origin of the adoption by that family of so curious an emblem. Although it is always a pleasure for us to go over "Notes and Queries," yet we have not time at present. We therefore indicate the source from which such information can be gained, and leave the further pursuit at present to others.

The "Mont de Piété," as the institution is called, exists besides Italy in Russia, Holland, Belgium, and in the principal cities of Germany. At the principal institutions in Paris the loans are made upon securities, the value of which is assessed by twelve appraisers. Although this, like similar offices elsewhere, were originally established for the benefit of the poor, yet the most profitable customers of late years have been the rich; nearly 400,000 out of 1,200,000 articles deposited annually consisting of jewelry and articles of luxury, the value of which forms three-quarters of the amount advanced. There are about fifty Monts de Piété in France, about one hundred in Holland, and twenty in Belgium. The Paris organization to which we again refer as being on a larger scale probably than any other, is under the charge of an administrative council, the President of which is usually the Prefect of the Department of the Seine—they are now under the superintendence of a Select Committee; within the last few years, however, they have been more extensively used by the poor. Our readers will doubtless remember the statement made lately of the ransom, on a large scale, by Louis Napoleon, of articles deposited in the Paris branch, in consequence of the hard times in Paris.

It is somewhat remarkable that this institution has never yet been introduced into Anglo-Saxon communities. It does not exist in Great Britain or in her colonies, nor in the United States. Is it not adapted for the social life of these countries?

## Another Step in the Right Direction.

HON. JAMES W. OSBORNE, United States Senator elect from Florida, one of the first of the Senators from the reconstructed States, applied for admission to his seat in the upper House yesterday, and was admitted by a vote of thirty-six to six. Thus one by one the chairs of the Senate so long standing vacant are filled, and before the President's gavel announces the close of the session we expect to see every one of the empty seats filled by members who truly represent the sentiments of the majority of the *people* of the Southern States. Among the list of the applicants we miss the names of the Rhetts, Barnwells, Hamptons, Soules and the like. By their treason they have forfeited their high places, and the power once so absolutely their own is now given to a class whom they affected to despise. It is now the day for others to enter the ring of the monopoly and try whether patriotic ability does not equal in law-making the intellect which only breeds treason. So far the wheels of the new Commonwealth have been revolving without a jar. They have adopted a Constitution based on justice to all men. They have ratified the 14th article of the Constitution, and having taken the preparatory steps, are now prepared to wield a potent force in the deliberations of the nation. All true Americans will hail this progress with sincere satisfaction, and the flag with thirty-seven stars will no longer be an emblem of questionable significance.

PENDLETON'S FRIENDS are "very shaky," says the New York *Sun*. It adds:—They virtually concede the impossibility of securing his nomination, and, as has been before stated, many of them admit the impolicy of pressing him. Mr. Pendleton is now understood as endorsing these views, and will be content with a strong complimentary vote if he can succeed in defeating all other Western candidates, so as to keep the field open for himself when the party shall be more thoroughly organized and on its feet. He will, however, oppose Seymour to the bitter end, considering the ex-Governor's speech at the Cooper Union, on Thursday night, as a direct stab at him. And, by the way, that speech has raised a great commotion in the camp. It has completely revolutionized the sentiments of the middlemen of the party, and knocked Pendleton's financial theories completely out of mind. There seems to be no doubt that it will form the basis of the financial plank in the Democratic platform.

BISHOP MCILVAINE, the venerable head of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of Ohio, has been assailing ritualism in his energetic way. In his late address before the Diocesan Convention of the State he took strong ground against the practice of opening and closing public worship by a procession of surpliced choristers entering the church singing hymns while the congregation stand on their feet. The Bishop objects that the prayer-book prescribes a certain form of words with which to begin morning and evening prayer, and that the singing of a hymn at all, and still more so in procession, is a violation of the rules; that the wearing of a surplice by any other person than ordained priests is an unauthorized innovation; and, generally, that this processional singing is a revival of a Romish practice, growing out of "that discontentment with the old ways of our liturgical and Protestant worship, as established by the laws and usages of all the centuries since the Reformation, and out of that morbid coveting of increased ceremonial, of which the extreme ritualism of these days in England, and, in certain places, this side of the sea, is the notorious manifestation."

## *AMUSEMENT NOTES.*

AT THE ARCH STREET THEATRE, the new sensational Irish drama entitled *The Sons of Liberty*, which was first produced on Monday evening, affords intense enjoyment to those who are admirers of the Bowery style of theatricals. The drama is certainly a good one of its kind, and the participants are fully qualified to impart to it the true sensational interest. It will be repeated every evening until further notice.

AT THE SEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, Hooley's excellent minstrel troupe delight large and enthusiastic audiences every evening. In addition to the capital burlesque of *The Wild Fawn* and *The Impeachers*, the *Trip to Paris* is being performed this week.

AT THE AMERICAN THEATRE is given every evening a varied and entertaining performance.

## *NEW YORK GOSSIP.*

### Rebublican Mass Meeting—Woman's Suffrage Association—Murder of a Politician—The New Artistes

NEW YORK, July 1.

The Republican mass meeting to be held at the Cooper Institute this evening promises to be the largest ever held in the city. Generals Logan and Van Wyck and Senator Wilson are in the city, and will positively speak.

"The "Woman's Suffrage Association of America" have spoken. At least its Central Committee have spoken, to wit:—Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mrs. Horace Greeley, Miss Susan B. Anthony, and Mrs. Abby Hopper Gibbons. With a kindness which will be appreciated at its proper value, they propose to anticipate and obviate the labors of the National Democratic Convention by preparing a platform for the party in advance. The document will not be amenable to censure for any lack of explicitness or novelty, and will doubtless receive all the attention to which its intrinsic merits entitle it, and which its exceptional comprehensiveness will challenge. *Place aux dames!*

A public trial of the Elevated Railway, in Greenwich street, was made yesterday in the presence of the Mayor and several members of the City Boards. The experiments were so far successful. In a few days the engineers appointed by the Croton Board will publish their official report on the project.

At about 5½ o'clock last evening, an altercation occurred in the restaurant of Mrs. Oeser, a widow, keeping at No. 2 Rivington street, between Peter Tracey, a Tenth Ward Democratic politician, and a German chemist, Emil Zinsmann by name, which resulted in the killing of Tracey by the German. It appears that Tracey who kept a billiard saloon of questionable repute, at No. 199 Bowery, was intoxicated yesterday, and at about 5½ o'clock in the evening entered the restaurant mentioned above and sat down at the same table at which Zinsmann was eating dinner. Tracey commenced abusing the inoffensive German, who had given him no cause or provocation, and finally, though warned by Zinsmann to desist, he applied to the German a most opprobrious and filthy epithet. Zinsmann again warned Tracy to stop his insulting conduct, whereupon Tracey sprang from the table, seized him by the throat with one hand, and struck him in the face with the other. A scuffle ensued between them, and they both fell to the floor, Zinsmann being underneath. Tracey still grasped him by the throat, and Zinsmann drew a revolver and shot his assailant in the left breast. The bullet is supposed to have entered the heart, as death was almost instantaneous. Officer Flynn soon arrived at the place and arrested Zinsmann.

By the steamship Pereire, which arrived from Havre yesterday, the new opera bouffe artistes, who are to appear during Mr. Bateman's second season, commencing at Niblo's on the 20th of July, came to the city, and were furnished rooms at the Metropolitan Hotel. Extensive preparations are in progress for the production of the *Grand Duchess*, in which they are to appear. Their names are Mad'lle Irma, first soprano; Mad'lle Jeanne Duclos, soprano; Mad'lle Henriette Rose, second soprano; Mad'lles Larnelle, Sonati and Deseufaus, sopranos; Messrs. Aujac, Darlignac and Guidon, tenors; M. Daron, regisseur; M. Francis, baritone; and M. Dennery, chef d'orchestre.

## *CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.*

### Larceny of Harness—Arrested on Suspicion—Stealing Crockery-ware.

—James Buck, a negro, was arrested at 10 o'clock last night at Seventh and Cullen streets, by policeman Parker, of the Fifth District, with a complete set of harness in his possession, of which he could give no satisfactory account. It was subsequently discovered to have been stolen from the stable of Mr. Stokes, at Wyoming and Venango streets. James had a hearing this morning before Alderman Swift, and was committed for trial.

—The Harbor Police last night came across a boat containing three men and a lot of new manilla rope. The occupants were arrested, and this morning taken before Alderman Toland who held them for a further hearing. They gave the names of James Reynolds, Michael Holden, and George Smith. The rope is awaiting an owner at the Station, Front and Noble streets.

—John Cuthbertsen, a youth of fourteen summers, was captured last evening while stowing under his clothing a lot of crockery-ware, which he had removed from a crate in front of the auction establishment of C. & J. Wolbert, Sixth street, opposite Minor. A large quantity of cups, dishes, and saucers had already been taken away. Alderman Godbou held the accused in $500 bail to answer.

## *FINANCIAL ITEMS.*

—"The return from the Bank of England for the week ending June 17, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rest | £3 083 569 | Increase | £8 178 |
| Public deposits | 7,986,257 | Increase | 571 216 |
| Other deposits | 19 706,097 | Decrease | 595,558 |
| On the other side of the account:— | | | |
| Gov. securities | £13 294,587 | No change. | |
| Other securities | 18 413,635 | Decrease | £486,579 |
| Notes unempl'd | 12 795,345 | Increase | 347,190 |

"The amount of notes in circulation is £23,524 735, being a decrease of £11,105; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £22 571,045, showing an increase of £366,230 when compared with the preceding return.

"Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England, and the price of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:—

| | At present. | Same w'k last y'r. |
|---|---|---|
| Bullion | £22 571 045 | £21,882 770 |
| Reserve | 14 046,310 | 14,181,101 |
| Notes in circulation | 23,524,735 | 22,699,570 |
| Rate of discount | 2 ₽ cent. | 2½ ₽ cent. |
| French Consols | 93 | 94½ |
| French Rentes | 70 72 | 69 35 |

*From the N. Y. Tribune of to-day.*

"Money was more active at 4@5 per cent. on call; there is some activity made by the shifting of hands, preparatory to the payment of interest to-morrow, but all borrowers in good credit have large balances offered at the lowest rates.

"Sterling Exchange is strong and active at quotations:—London, 60 days, 110⅞@110¼; London, sight, 110⅝@110¾; Paris, long, 5·13¾@5·12½; Paris, short, 5·11¼@5·10; Antwerp, 5·16¼@5·15; Swiss, 5·16¼@5·15; Hamburg, 35⅝@36¼; Amsterdam, 41⅛@41½; Frankfort, 41@41¼; Bremen, 79¾@80; Berlin, 71½@72.

"The aggregate amount of exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending June 28, 1868, was $3,113,799."

*From the Cincinnati Gazette, June 29.*

"The money market was quite steady on Saturday, with about the same features as previously reported. Considerable currency was sent to the country to compensate for exchange received, and the demand for loans was quite active. The national banks feeling disposed to keep their resources well in hand until after the quarterly statements are made, are curtailing discounts, and this throws more good paper into the open market. Rates of interest are firm at 8@10 per cent. in bank, and 10@12 per cent. in the open market. Deposits are light, and considerable currency being used for purchase of Government bonds and exchange, cause the market to rule closer."

*From the Chicago Republican of June 28.*

"There are no changes of importance to note in the condition of the local money market. The demand for money this week has been rather better than for a few weeks past, still the inquiry is inadequate to the supply. Prime paper is in demand, and all such offering is readily taken at the current rate of discount, 10 per cent. Call loans on Government securities can be obtained at 7 per cent.

"Eastern exchange was quiet but firm, with sales between banks at 6@60c. premium per $1000. The inside figure, however, was the ruling rate. Counter rates were steady at par buying, and 1-10 of 1 per cent. premium selling."

—An Iowa editor has taken his office boy into partnership, giving as his reason that "Stephen has been to work for us all winter, and wanted his pay, and we thought, after he had been proprietor a short time, he would understand that paying help was not so easy."

—A correspondent of the *Scotsman* calls attention to an act of vandalism. He says that the shaft of a cross, which for centuries marked the point whence Robert Bruce and his followers left Arran, has lately been removed and used in the construction, in the neighborhood, of a dry stone dyke.

—Formerly when sovereigns travelled, court mantles and costumes of etiquette were always taken. Now Emperors and Empresses travel like other mortals, replacing display by an elegant simplicity. As a *chef d'œuvre* in this way French papers speak of the marvellous robe of Chinese lilac crape worn at Rouen, on Sunday, May 27, by the Empress Eugenie.

## LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

***For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.***

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........................JULY 1.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..................74 | 11 A. M..................85 | 2 P. M..................90

### CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Whirlwind, Geer, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Barque John H. Pearson, Taylor, Trieste, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr A. Myrick, Stephens, Provincetown, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr H. B. McCalla Cain, Salem, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Mary E. Smith, Smith, Boston, do.
Schr Jas. Allderdice, Jackaway, Boston, Van Dusen, Bro. & Co.
Schr Addie M. Bird, Merrill, Salem, Mershon & Cloud.

### ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Br. barque Roanoke, Davis, 12 days from Porto Cabello, with coffee and hides to John Dallett & Co. Left at Laguayra, brig A. B. Patterson, hence.
Barque E. Schulze, Russell, 10 days from Fortune Island, with salt to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr B. F. Lowell, Leavitt, 8 days from Cardenas, with molasses to Isaac Hough & Morris.
Schr C. E. Paige, Doughty, 13 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar and molasses to Madeira & Cabada.
Schr A. Myrick, Stephens, from Provincetown, with mdse. to Calvin S. Crowell.
Schr J. Hall, Howell, from Gardiner, Me., with ice to Kershaw & Hunt.
Schr W. B. Thomas, Winsmore, from New York, with salt to A. Kerr & Bro.
Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, from New Bedford.
Schr Jas. Allderdice, Jackaway, from Boston.
Schr H. McCalla, Cain, from Boston.
Schr S. L. Crocker, Presbrey, from Taunton.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

*Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.*

LEWES, Del., June 30.—The schr Sinaloa, from Caibarien arrived at the Breakwater yesterday, and was ordered to Philadelphia. Schrs Ontara, for Portsmouth; Vrale, for Boston; W. F. Phelps for do; Clara, for Salem; Boston for Providence, all from Philadelphia; and Union, from Maurice River for New York, were in the harbor last evening, and all left during the night.
JOSEPH LAFETRA.

### MEMORANDA.

Ship Kate Smith, show, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 18th ult.
Brig Torrent, Gould, hence for Bath, at Holmes' Hole 28th ult.
Schrs E. B. Emery, Clayton, and B. C. Scribner, Burgess, hence, at Boston 30th ult.
Schr W. C. Alvardes, Sanders, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Schrs Decora, Clark, and Abbie Dunn, Fountain, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 23d ult.
Schr S. P. M Tasker, Allen, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portsmouth 26th ult.
Schrs J. E. Willetts, Bayle, and Wauponsa, Fulmer, hence, at Pawtucket 28th ult.
Schr Flight, hence, at Bath 28th ult.
Schrs J. B. Myers, Ellsworth, hence for Boston; F. H. Atwood, Higgins, do. for Salem; and Magellan, Mudgett, do. for Saco, at Holmes' Hole 28th ult.
Schr B. F. Lowell, Leavitt, at Cardenas 19th ult. from Sierra Morena, and sailed for Philadelphia.
Schr Titmouse, Handren, hence, at Nantucket 23d ultimo.
Schr C. T. Watson, Adams, for Philadelphia, sailed from Nantucket 25th ult.
Schrs Annie May, May, and Fair Wind, Smith, hence, at Boston 29th ult.
Schr Gen. Grant, Fitzgerald, hence, at Newport 28th ultimo.
Schrs M. J. Russell, Smith, and Fly, Fennimore, hence, at Lynn 27th ult.
Schr Ira Bliss, Hudson, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 29th ult.

### DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Arrived, steamship Scotia, Judkins, from Liverpool.
Steamship Tillie, Partridge, from Galveston.
Barque American Eagle, Harford, from Aspinwall.
Barque Cremona, Burrows, from Cardiff.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

INTERESTING RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.—The congregation of the BETHESDA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, located at the S. E. corner of FRANKFORD road and VIENNA Street, will be laid, Providence permitting, on WEDNESDAY afternoon next, July 1, at 3½ o'clock. The following clergymen are expected to be present and take part in the ceremonies:—Rev. ALBERT BARNES, Rev. Drs. ALLEN, MARCH, HUMPHREY, STRYKER, SHEPHERD, WISWELL, and McLEOD, and GEORGE H. STUART, Esq. The locality may be reached by the Union Line (Richmond branch) of cars, getting out at Norris street and Frankford road, within one square of the Church, and the Second and Third Street (white cars), getting out at Front and Norris streets, within two squares of the Church. 6 27 sw2t*

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

*[For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.]*

THE MAN WHO ADVERTISES TO cure people of an "attachment to the bottle" is requested to try his hand on the patrons of PHALON'S "FLOR DE MAYO." Nobody who has tried a bottle of that delicious perfume has yet been able to refrain from continuing the indulgence. Sold by all druggists. 1t

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 24½

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE.—THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT for conferring Degrees will be held in the new Horticultural Hall, BROAD Street, above Spruce, on the evening of WEDNESDAY, July 1, at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Gustavus Remak, Esq., and the Hon. Titian J. Coffey. Music by the Germania Orchestra. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Tickets not required.
ALFRED M. KENNEDY, M. D.,
President of Faculty.
6 30 2t

DICKENS A YOUNG MAN AGAIN.—See his photograph on his arrival in America, and when he departed for old England. Chevalier's Life for the Hair did its work quickly; and it never fails where there is weak, falling out, or grey hair. See Chevalier's "Treatise on the Hair," sent free by mail, and given away at the drug stores. Sarah A. Chevalier, M. D., No. 1123 Broadway, N. Y. 4 29 wsl

## LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD CO.'S

## MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE IN 1898.

### $5,000,000,

With Interest at Six Per Cent., Payable on the First Day of June and December of each year,

FREE FROM STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

These Bonds are secured by mortgage on the following Railroads belonging to this Company, namely, the main line from Phillipsburg, New Jersey, through Mauch Chunk to Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, 101 miles; the Beaver Meadow branch, 17½ miles, and the Lehigh and Mahanoy branch, 42½ miles, making a total of 161 miles of road, including 78 miles double-track, equal with sidings, to 309 miles of single track, together with all lands, bridges, work-shops, machinery, depots, engine houses, and buildings thereunto belonging, and all rolling stock, tools, implements and materials belonging to this Company, in use on the said Railroads.

This mortgage is a first lien on all of the above Roads, except 46 miles, from Easton to Mauch Chunk, on which it is preceded by a mortgage for $1,500,000 due in 1873, the Bonds of which are exchanging, as fast as presented, for the present issues; those not presented until maturity are to be paid out of the present loan, making it a first mortgage on the above-mentioned property.

ONE MILLION of these bonds, EITHER COUPON or REGISTERED, are offered at ninety-five per centum, with interest from the day of sale, free from State and United States' taxes.

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer.
Office of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company,
7 1 1m No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

## EXCURSIONS.

## FOURTH OF JULY.

### NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO WILKESBARRE, MAUCH CHUNK, ALLENTOWN, BETHLEHEM, EASTON, QUAKERTOWN, AND DOYLESTOWN,

Will be issued from the PHILADELPHIA TICKET OFFICES, on JULY 2d, 3d, and 4th, good to return until JULY 7th, inclusive.

THROUGH TRAINS
Leave at 7·45 and 1·45, 3·15 and 5 P. M.

ELLIS CLARK,
6 30 4t GENERAL AGENT.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO CAPE MAY AND RETURN.

Tickets, only $2. Children half price.

New features introduced, and every convenience afforded to excursionists. Every lady presented with a souvenir of the trip. Train runs directly to the New Excursion House. Hassler's Band furnishes music on arrival of the train. Also for the Grand Hop in the afternoon.

Leave Market Street Ferry at 6 o'clock A. M., arriving at Cape May at 9·30. Leave Cape May 6 P. M., arrive at Philadelphia 9·30 P. M.

Tickets for sale at PITCHER'S Bookstore, No. 808 CHESNUT Street, and at the ticket office, Market Street Ferry.

SECOND GRAND EXCURSION
will take place on
WEDNESDAY, July 8. 6 29 mwf 3t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL ROAD.
FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TICKETS,
will be sold at reduced rates between all Stations on the Reading Railroad and branches, good from
FRIDAY, July 3,
TO
SATURDAY, July 11, 1868. 6 27 714p

GRAND EXCURSION TO CAPE MAY ON THE FOURTH OF JULY, by the splendid steamer LADY OF THE LAKE.

On SATURDAY, July 4, the splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain Ingram, will leave Pier 19, above VINE Street, at 9·15 A. M., and returning, leave Cape May on MONDAY.

Excursion tickets $2·50, including carriage hire.

THE LADY OF THE LAKE is a fine sea boat, has handsome state room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.

THE LADY OF THE LAKE is now running regularly between Philadelphia and Cape May, leave Philadelphia on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and returning on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Fare each way, $2·25, including carriage hire.
Servants, $1·50, " "
Children, $1·25, " "
Season tickets, $10, carriage hire extra.
G. H. HUDDELL,
CALVIN TAGGART,
7 1 3t Office No. 38 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—TO CHESTER, HOOK AND WILMINGTON, at 8 and 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 15 CENTS.

The Steamers S. M. FELTON and ARIEL will run as follows on SATURDAY, July 4, viz.:—Leave Philadelphia from CHESNUT Street Wharf, at 8 and 10 A. M., and 2 and 4 P. M. Leave Wilmington from KING Street Wharf, at 6·50 and 11 A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M. Excursion Tickets, 15 cents; each way, 10 cents. Excursionists leaving at 8 and 10 A. M. will have several hours to spend at either place, and those for Wilmington can take a delightful stroll along the romantic Brandywine. 7 1 3t

Excursion Tickets good to return by either Boat.

FOURTH-OF-JULY EXCURSION TO BOMBAY HOOK and intermediate landings. Steamer PERRY will leave POPLAR Street Wharf at o'clock, and ARCH Street Wharf at 8 o'clock, for Chester, Pennsgrove, New Castle, Delaware City, Port Penn, Fort Delaware, and Bombay Hook, returning early in the evening. Fare to Bombay Hook and return, $1; Delaware City, Port Penn and Fort Delaware, 75 cents. 7 1 3t*

FOURTH-OF-JULY EXCURSION TO FORT DELAWARE.—Steamer SWAN will leave POPLAR Street Wharf at 10½ o'clock, and ARCH Street Wharf at 12 o'clock (noon) for Fort Delaware. The commanding officer having given permission, excursionists may land on the island, and have the opportunity to inspect this large fortress, returning to the city in the evening. Fare 75 cents. 7 1 3.*

## CAPE MAY STEAMER.

FOR CAPE MAY.
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.

The splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain INGRAM, leaving Pier 19 above Vine street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9·15 A. M., and returning from Cape May on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

FARE.........$2·25, including Carriage Hire.
Servants...$1·50, " "
Children...$1·25, " "
Season Tickets, $10. Carriage Hire extra.

The Lady of the Lake is a fine sea-boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.
G. H. HUDDELL,
CALVIN TAGGART.
Office—No. 38 N. DELAWARE Avenue. [6 30tf

## COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the name of MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to use the name of the firm in settlement.
GEORGE MORRIS,
ISAAC H. CLOTHIER,
EDMUND LEWIS.
Philadelphia, 6th month 30, 1868.

The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the name and style of MORRIS & LEWIS, for the Importing and Jobbing of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Cloakings, at the old stand, Nos. 19 and 21 S. FOURTH Street. GEORGE MORRIS,
Philada., 7th month, 1, 1868. EDMUND LEWIS.

The undersigned respectfully announce that they have formed a Copartnership, under the name and style of STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER, for the transaction of the general Dry Goods and Cloth business at the N. W. corner of EIGHTH and MARKET Streets. JUSTUS C. STRAWBRIDGE,
ISAAC H. CLOTHIER.
Philadelphia, 7th month, 1, 1868. 7 1 4t

## PIANOS.

STECK & CO.'S, AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
J. E. GOULD'S New Store,
4 17 3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee, and moderate prices.
Warerooms, No. 610 ARCH Street,
1 4 3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

## PARASOLS.

PARASOLS AT $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·50, $2; Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1, $1·25, and upwards.
AT DIXON'S,
No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. [7 1 2m

NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE.
BROAD Street, below Walnut.
SWIMMING DEPARTMENT.
SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR FOURTH OF JULY.

The Bath will open at 6 o'clock in the morning.
No lessons given on that day. The hours for Ladies will be suspended.
Gents and Juniors will have admission all day.
The Institution will close at 9 o'clock in the evening. 7 1 3trp

## SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

*MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON,*
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill Co
*TUSCARORA HOTEL,*
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill Co
*MANSION HOUSE,*
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill Co
*WHITE HOUSE,*
E. A. Moss, Reading P. O
*ANDALUSIA,*
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O.
*LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,*
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Bucks Co.
*COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, Lebanon Co.,*
Chas. Rodearmel, Box 170, Harrisburg P. O.
*BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,*
L. M. Koons, Boyertown P. O., Berks Co.
*LITIZ SPRINGS,*
George T. Grider, Litiz P. O., Lanchster Co.
*PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,*
Davis Longaker, Freeland P. O., Montgomery Co.
*PROSPECT TERRACE;*
Dr. James Palmer, Freeland P. O., Montgomery County.
5 21 2m

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PENNSYLVANIA.

This old establishment, having been leased by J. MORRISON, former proprietor of the Morrison House, has been entirely

REMODELED AND REFURNISHED,

and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel.

The dining room has been removed to the first floor, and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home.

Passengers for Bedford Springs will find this the most desirable stopping-place in Huntingdon.

Address
J. MORRISON,
7 1 wfm2w Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite SUMMER RESORT, situated on the CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, State of New York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from JUNE 10 to OCTOBER 1.

Terms, $4·50 per day, or $28·00 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad trains, and the day boats from New York or Albany.

Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of FRANKLIN Street, New York, daily, at 5 P. M. Saturdays at P. M. [6 9 2m] CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE,
At Cape Island, N. J.,
was opened on the 25th of June.

Situated but a few rods from the beach, with three hundred good bathing-rooms standing directly at the surf, and with fine shade trees upon the lawn, this house must surpass any other at the Capes, as well for its outside attractions and conveniences as for its extensive and well regulated interior.

The COLUMBIA has long been sustained by a substantial and select patronage from all parts of the country, and its appointments may be depended upon as strictly first-class. For rooms, etc., address
GEORGE J. BOLTON, Proprietor,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
BOLTON'S HOTEL,
6 12 fmw tf HARRISBURG, Pa.

SURF HOUSE,
Atlantic City, New Jersey.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL will open for the season on 25th JUNE.

Terms, $3·50 per day, or $20 per week. Address

R. R. THOMPSON, Proprietor,
Formerly of Congress Hall, Cape Island.

N. B.—The music will be under the direction of Mr CARL SENTZ 6 15 25t

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Will be opened for the reception of guests on
SATURDAY, JUNE 27.
*Mus under the direction of Simon Hassler*
Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by applying to
BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,
6 2 3m] ATLANTIC CITY, or No. 827 RICHMOND Street.

LIGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

This well-known house has been REMOVED, REMODELED, and very much ENLARGED, with commodious and comfortable rooms.

Located between United States Hotel and the beach.

The grounds surrounding are nicely enclosed and well shaded. Guests for the house will leave the cars at U. S. Hotel. NO BAR.
6 12 1m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, N. J., is now open for the Summer season. Families desiring a quiet home at the sea shore at a moderate price, will call on or address E. GRIFFITH, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street.

Attached to the establishment is a line of coaches, for the accommodation of guests. 6 22 1m

THE TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, WILL be opened on and after the Fourth of July, for the season.
Terms—$2·50 per day, or $15 per week.
HUMPHREY HUGHES,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

## FIREWORKS.

PHILADELPHIA
Pyrotechnic Establishment,
No. 107 SOUTH WATER STREET,
BELOW CHESNUT.

The subscribers offer to Private and Political Parties, Clubs, etc., an immense variety of BRILLIANT COLORED FIREWORKS, comprising many new designs, such as Monitor Batteries, Polka Batteries, Chaplets, Caprices, Rosettes, Silver Globes, Saxon Wheels, Illuminated Batteries, Roman Candles, Tricolored Candles, Rockets, Triangles, Rainbows, Thunder Wheels, Chinese Fans, Revolving Serpents, Fairy Dances, Lychenzies, Masonic Wheels, Double Glories, Diamond Stars, Persian Jets, Persian Fans, Mad Wheels, Bee Hives, Globes, etc.

Also, a very large assortment of
SMALL WORKS FOR DEALERS.

Prices Guaranteed lower than Eastern and Western houses.
6 20 11t4p JOSEPH B. BUSSIER & CO.

HAINES & LEEDS,
No. 906 MARKET Street.
HADFIELD'S GREAT FIREWORKS.
EXHIBITION PIECES,
COLORED FIRES,
BENGOLA LIGHTS,
VERTICAL WHEELS,
ROMAN CANDLES,
SKY-ROCKETS,
DOUBLE TRIANGLES,
FLOWER POTS,
MINES,
PIN-WHEELS,
TORPEDOES,
FIRE-CRACKERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.,
to be had in every variety, wholesale and retail.

HAINES & LEEDS,
Manufacturers of Fine Confections,
No. 906 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS, ETC. ETC. [63] trp

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

ALPACA AND DRAP D'ETE SACK COATS.—Black and fancy colors Cloth Sack Coats, light weight.

Black and fancy colors Cloth Chesterfields, light weight.

Linen and Duck Sack Coats, white and colored.

Cloth, Cassimere, Drap d'Ete and Linen Vests.

Cassimere and Linen Pants, large assortment.

Linen Dusters.

Every variety of Clothing suited to the season for Men, Youth, Boys and Children, new, fresh and fashionable, replenished daily, and selling rapidly at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

*Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets.* } BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

A WARNING TO COUNTERFEITERS, AND A CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—No expense will be spared no legal means of punishing fraud will be neglected, in the effort to prevent the counterfeiting of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. But scoundrelism, when its cunning and activity are stimulated by the hope of gain, is very ingenious and industrious. The men whose despicable business it is to simulate valuable proprietary medicines, and who substitute therefor dangerous or worthless preparations, are proverbially difficult to catch. Most of them have many aliases, and they flit from State to State with surprising agility, in the hope of evading the clutches of the law. The proprietors of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are determined, if possible, to *hunt them down.* Travelling agents are employed for this purpose, and wherever an offender is detected he is prosecuted with *the utmost rigor of the law.*

No amount of vigilance, however, can prevent the occasional introduction of imitations and counterfeits. The public are therefore CAUTIONED not to purchase any article purporting to be HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS which is not authenticated by the handsome government stamp, specially engraved for the proprietors, and also by their superb new label with a beautiful vignette, representing the conflict between St. George and the Dragon, at the top, and a miniature note of hand, signed Hostetter & Smith at the foot.

N. B.—The genuine BITTERS are sold in BOTTLES ONLY. All persons who pretend to sell the article by the gallon or barrel, are impostors, and the stuff they offer is a worthless and probably poisonous counterfeit.

THE other evening one gentleman pointed out a dandified-looking individual to his friend as a sculptor. "What!" said his friend, "such a looking chap as that a sculptor? Surely, you must be mistaken." "He may not be the kind of one you mean," said the informant, "but I know that he 'chiseled' a tailor out of a suit of clothes last week." The way to prevent any "fine-art" practice of that kind is to sell low and for cash, as at Charles Stokes & Co.'s Clothing House under the Continental.

SPEER'S "STANDARD WINE BITTERS."—The undeniable fact that these Bitters are composed in the main of Speer's pure wine analyzed, and recommended to invalids and the Medical Profession by the best Chemists in the United States cannot fail in inspiring confidence in the public, in the use of the "Wine Bitters."

Sold by Fred. Brown, corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets, and other Druggists.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

WHILE WAITING FOR A COUGH "to go as it came," you are often sowing the seeds of Consumption. Better try at once JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a sure cure for all Coughs and Colds. Sold everywhere.

FOURTH OF JULY AND CAPE MAY.—A special excursion train will run to Cape May on Saturday, July the 4th. The new Excursion House will be open, a Grand Hop will take place, and Hassler's Band will be in attendance.

FINE CUSTOM MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No. 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The attention of the trade is called to C. D. McClees & Co's. sale of Boots and Shoes, to be sold by catalogue, for cash, to-morrow (Thursday) morning, July 2, at 10 o'clock.

TRENWITH has all manner of interesting journals, pictorials, funny pamphlets, magazines, etc., enough to supply every citizen, great or small, in our city. He has a knack, too, of furnishing his patrons with the New York papers before the mails arrive, that is especially commendable. His emporium, at No. 107 S. Third street, is completely stocked.

OUR STOCK OF SPRING CLOTHING *is decidedly the cheapest and best. People will not believe it until they come and examine.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
*The Largest Clothing House,*
"OAK HALL,"
*The Corner of Sixth and Market streets.*

OUR BOYS' AND YOUTHS' SUITS *for Dress or School are the cheapest, prettiest and best.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
*The Largest Clothing House,*
"OAK HALL."
*The corner of Sixth and Market streets.*

OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT *is the largest and best in Philadelphia. Has hundreds of different styles of goods.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
*The Largest Clothing House*
"OAK HALL."
*The corner of Sixth and Market streets.*

OUR CUSTOM CUTTERS *are men of taste and ability.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
*The Largest Clothing House,*
"OAK HALL."
*The corner of Sixth and Market streets.*

OUR PRICES *are 25 per cent below other houses producing same goods.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
*The Largest Clothing House,*
"OAK HALL."
*The corner of Sixth and Market streets.*

## MARRIED.

FLINT—GONZALEZ.—On the 30th of May, at San Salvador, C. A., Dr. JOHN F. FLINT, U. S. Consul at La Union, to PILAR MARIA GONZALEZ, of San Salvador.

SINKINSON—VANZANT.—By Rev. A. Manship, on the 21st of June last, at No. 841 N. Broad street, Mr. BENJAMIN SINKINSON to Miss EMMA VANZANT, both of Philadelphia.

SISTY—WISHART.—On Tuesday evening, June 30, 1868, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. William T. Magee, assisted by Rev. M. H. Sisty, JNO. B. SISTY to ELLEN, eldest daughter of L. Q. C. Wishart, M. D., all of this city. (Scranton, Pa., and Millville, N. J., papers please copy.)

## DIED.

CHURCHMAN.—On the 30th ult., at his residence, in Germantown, CHARLES W. CHURCHMAN, aged 66 years.

CRAWFORD.—On June 30, ADAM McCOY, son of Robert and Susannah Crawford, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 404 S. Twentieth street, on Friday, the 3d instant, at 3½ o'clock P. M. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

FOLWELL.—On the 30th ultimo, SARAH ANN FOLWELL, wife of James Folwell, in the 55th year of her age.

Services will be held at the residence of her husband, James Folwell, No. 1217 Monterey street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Oxford, Chester county, on the morning of July 3, in the 7½ o'clock line.

## INSURANCE COMPANIES.

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

*This Institution has no superior in the United States.* 6 10

## CLOTHING.

### CONCERNING THE ROBIN.

The Robin that sits on the top of the tree,
Singing his summer song,
Has nothing whatever on earth to do,
But to whistle the whole day long.
He sits on the top of the hickory tree,
Exposed to all sorts of weathers,
Singing, and whistling, and chirping away,
With nothing upon him but feathers.

But we can't go like the musical bird,
With never a suit of clothes,
For it wouldn't be exactly genteel;
So we furnish ourselves with those
Which ROCKHILL & WILSON sell for cash
At their elegant Brown Stone Store!
There's clothing enough for all we want,
And thousands, and thousands more!

Thousands and thousands of SPRING AND SUMMER SUITS, of elegant patterns, durable material, admirable fit, and at the most ridiculously low prices. Come and see them!

**ROCKHILL & WILSON,**
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

**FRANK GRANELLO,**
*TAILOR,*
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,

JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,
ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,

ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 3m

## WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

HAVING PURCHASED THE INTEREST OF THOMAS WRIGGINS, ESQ.

My late partner in the firm of WRIGGINS & WARDEN, I am now prepared to offer

A NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF

**WATCHES AND JEWELRY,**

AT THE OLD STAND,

S. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS.

And respectfully request a continuance of the patronage so long and liberally bestowed upon the late firm. Particular attention given to the repairing of WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A. B. WARDEN.

Philadelphia, March 16, 1868. 6 3 wfm2m

**JEWELRY! JEWELRY!**
S. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut.
NEW STORE. NEW GOODS.
**WRIGGINS & CO.,**

(Formerly Wriggins & Warden, Fifth and Chesnut) invite attention to their New Jewelry store, S. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

We are now prepared, with our Extensive Stock, to offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS to buyers.

WATCHES of the most celebrated makers, JEWELRY, and SILVER WARE, always the latest designs and best qualities.

Goods especially designed for BRIDAL PRESENTS.

Particular attention given to the Repairing of WATCHES AND JEWELRY. [6 1 mwf

WRIGGINS & CO.,
S. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut Streets.

Trade Mark of Electro-Plate GORHAM MFG CO Stamped on the base of each article.

**JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.**
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

Have been appointed

SPECIAL AGENTS

In this city for the sale of the

GORHAM MFG. COMPANY'S

**FINE ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.**

We guarantee these goods to be decidedly superior to anything in the market, excelling in design, finish and quality.

A large assortment will be maintained, and sold at the manufacturers' regular

FIXED PRICES. [5 6 wsm2m

## OPERA GLASSES.

FROM BARDOU & SON, PARIS.

**JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,**
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,
Have Just Opened a Large Invoice of
PARTICULARLY FINE
**OPERA GLASSES,**
Including every variety of
Rock Crystal,
Ocular Graduated,
Duchesse, and
VARIABLE AND AND NIGHT LENSES.
ALSO, [4 4 sw
Tourist Glasses and Telescopes.

## SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of the old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA. [6 29 3m4p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 85p†

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. [35p†

## FINANCIAL.

### 660 MILES

OF THE

### UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

Are now finished and in operation. Sixty miles of track have been laid this spring, and the whole line between the Atlantic and Pacific States is being pushed forward more rapidly than ever before. More than twenty thousand men are employed, and it is not impossible that the entire track, from Omaha to Sacramento, will be finished in 1869 instead of 1870. The means provided are ample, and all that energy, men and money can do to secure the completion of this

**GREAT NATIONAL WORK**

At the earliest possible day, will be done.

The UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY receive:—

I.—A GOVERNMENT GRANT of the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations.

II.—A GOVERNMENT GRANT of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of its road. This is an absolute donation, and will be a source of large revenue in the future.

III.—A GOVERNMENT GRANT of United States Thirty-year Bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built. The Government takes a second mortgage as security, and it is expected that not only the interest but the principal amount may be paid in service rendered by the Company in transporting troops, mails, etc. The interest is now much more than paid in this way, besides securing a great saving in time and money to the Government.

IV.—A GOVERNMENT GRANT of the right to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, to aid in building the road, to the same amount as the U. S. Bonds, issued for the same purpose, and *no more.* THE GOVERNMENT PERMITS the Trustees for the First Mortgage Bondholders to deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the road is completed, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class Railroad, laid with a heavy T rail, and completely supplied with depots, stations, turnouts, car-shops, locomotives, cars, etc.

V.—A CAPITAL STOCK SUBSCRIPTION from the stockholders, of which *over Eight Million Dollars* have been paid in upon the work already done, and which will be increased as the wants of the Company require.

VI.—NET CASH EARNINGS on its Way Business, that already amount to MORE THAN THE INTEREST on the First Mortgage Bonds. These earnings are no indications of the vast through traffic that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove that

**First Mortgage Bonds**

Upon such a property costing nearly three time their amount,

**Are Secure Beyond any Contingency.**

The Company have abundant means in their treasury, and make no appeal to the public to purchase their Bonds, as the daily subscriptions are entirely satisfactory; but they submit that, for entire security and liberal returns, there is certainly no better investment in the market.

The Union Pacific Bonds are for $1000 each, and have coupons attached. They have thirty years to run, and bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July, at the Company's Office, in the City of New York, at the rate of six per cent. in gold. The Principal is payable in gold at maturity.

At the present rate of Gold, these bonds pay an annual income on their cost of

**NEARLY NINE PER CENT.**

The Company reserve the right to advance the rate at any time, and will not fill any orders or receive any subscriptions on which the money has not been actually paid at the Company's office before the time of such advance.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BROTHER
No. 40 S. THIRD Street,
W. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street,
AND IN NEW YORK
AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
No. 20 NASSAU Street,
AND BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,
No. 59 WALL Street,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, the Means for Construction, and the Value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices or to any of the advertised Agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
May 25, 1868. [5 1 fmw tf] New York.

**GLENDINNING & DAVIS.**
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
Stock and Gold Brokers
QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS
*ALWAYS ON HAND.* 4 2] 3p
R. GLENDINNING, JR. JOHN H. DAVIS

**THE SAFE DEPOSIT CO.**
For Safe Keeping of Valuables, Securities, etc., and Renting of Safes.
DIRECTORS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| N. B. Browne, | J. Gillingham Fell, | Alex. Henry, |
| C. H. Clarke, | C. Macalester, | S. A. Caldwell |
| John Welsh, | E. W. Clark. | Geo. F. Tyler. |

OFFICE, NO. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
R. PATTERSON, Sec. and Treasurer. 1 15 wfm†

## FINANCIAL.

**SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.**
PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
7-30s converted into 5-20s
STOCKS AND GOLD
Bought and Sold on Commission.

Sovereigns, Napoleons, and all Foreign Gold and Silver Bought and Sold.

Collections made with prompt returns.

Agents for the Union and Central Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 South THIRD Street,
8 3tf PHILADELPHIA.

**COUPONS**
OF THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF
The Union Pacific Railroad Co,
AND
Central Pacific Railroad Co,
Paid at the Banking House of
**WM. PAINTER & CO.,**
No. 36 S. THIRD Street,
6 1tf PHILADELPHIA,

Who have the Pacific Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

New Descriptive Pamphlets, with Map, furnished without charge, on application.

**GOLD BOUGHT.**
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.
6 22 1m

**BANKING HOUSE**
OF
**JAY COOKE & CO.**
NOS. 112 AND 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET
PHILADELPHIA.

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

OLD 5-20s WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 3m

SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS
Of the Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Company, Guaranteed, Principal and Interest, by the
Lehigh Valley Railroad Company,
For Sale at 95, and Interest from June 1.
C. & H. BORIE,
No. 8 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
BOWEN & FOX,
6 25 1mrp No. 13 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

CITY OF PITTSBURG WATER WORK
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
FOR SALE BY
WHELEN BROTHERS,
No. 105 South THIRD Street.

## POINT BREEZE PARK RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK, FRIDAY, July 3 Match for $1000. Mile heats, 3 in 5, good day and track. To start at 3½ o'clock P. M.

M. Goodin names bay mare Mary, to wagon.

J. Turner names black mare Maggie to harness.

The privilege of a member introducing a male friend without pay is suspended 6 29 4t

## HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street.
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9]

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 ]5p

## FINANCIAL.

**DE HAVEN & BRO.**
OFFER FOR SALE
A LIMITED AMOUNT
OF THE
Central Pacific Railroad Company's
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
AND
Union Pacific Railroad Company's
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Coupons cashed at our office.

Pamphlets, Maps, and Bonds, on hand for immediate delivery.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

## FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.
**PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.**

FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,
Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,
OF BOTH CANDIDATES.

Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Agents wanted everywhere.

Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.

Political Clubs fitted out with everything they may require.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS

W. F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 18 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

## WINES, ETC.

**CHARLES BOTTLER'S**
IMPERIAL SPARKLING
CATAWBA.

SOLE AGENTS,
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street,
5 15 fmw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

## GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
JOHN C. ARRISON,
Nos. 1 and 3 N. SIXTH St., Philadelphia,

Would respectfully invite the attention of Gentlemen to his

IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,

Which has given such general satisfaction for neatness of fit on the breast, comfort in the neck, and ease on the shoulder, made of the best materials, by hand, and a perfect fit guaranteed.

ALSO, A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF

SUMMER UNDERWEAR,

Viz:—GAUZE, MERINO, SILK AND COTTON SHIRTS, LINEN AND COTTON DRAWERS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, STOCKS, TIES, WRAPPERS, ETC. ETC. 5 8 fmw2mrp

## TO RENT.

**FOR RENT,**
PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,
FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
6 24 tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

TO RENT.—NO. 10 HAMILTON TERRACE, West Philadelphia. Apply next door. 129

# FIFTH EDITION

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

### The Contents of the New Tariff Bill.

### The National Democratic Convention.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

### LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

*Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, July 1.

**Contents of the New Tariff Bill.**

The following are the principal items, as reported in the new Tariff bill to-day:—Imported copper, in form of ore, 3c. per lb.; old copper, fit for remanufacture, 4c. per lb.; copper, in plates, sheets, etc., 5c. per lb.; all manufactures in which copper is the chief material, 45 per cent. ad valorem; nickel, 40c. per lb.; lead zinc, 2½c. per lb.; in sheets, 3½c. per lb.; steel, ½c. per lb.; springs of steel, 8c. per lb.; all descriptions of iron, 2½c. per lb.; all machinery of iron or steel, 55 per cent. advalorem; wrought iron nuts and bolts, 3½c. per lb.; on sal soda and soda crystals 1c. per lb.; all glassware, 50 per cent. ad valorem; salt, in bulk, 24c. per 100 lbs.; salt in bags, 30 cents per 100 lbs.; uncleaned rice, 1½c.; all timber, 1 cent the cubic foot; on cork wood, 10 per cent. ad valorem; wines, excepting champagne, 50 cents per gallon; champagne and sparkling wine, $6 per dozen bottles; brandies, $10 per dozen bottles; vinegar, 10 cents per gallon; linens, 40 per cent. ad valorem, unmanufactured cotton, 2 cents per pound; india rubber, 6 per cent. per lineal yard, and 45 per cent. ad valorem; carpets, druggetings, etc., 35 cents ad valorem.

The following articles are exempted, in addition to those mentioned in the old bill:—

Books in foreign or dead languages, and on scientific treaties; also fashion plates engraved on steel.

Sumac is stricken from the free list.

### FROM NEW YORK.

**Arrival of the Remains of Rear Admiral Bell—A Heavy Robbery—Gathering of the Democratic Delegates.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

NEW YORK, July 1.—The remains of Admiral Bell and Lieutenant Commanders McKenzie and Reed, arrived in the city this morning. They were taken to the Armory, in Twenty-seventh street, at half-past 1 o'clock P. M. to-day. The remains of Admiral Bell were escorted by the Mayor and military and naval officers to the steamer Mary Powell, which will convey them to Poughkeepsie. Lieutenant Reed's body will be deposited in St. Mark's Burying Ground, and Lieutenant McKenzie's will be sent to Chicago.

Eight hundred dollars in money, and nine hundred and thirty-nine dollars in checks, was yesterday stolen from the money-drawer of Messrs. Weeks & Freeman, flour merchants, Broad street. A well-dressed man engaged the attention of the book-keeper, while an accomplice stole the money.

Thus far the Convention delegates who have arrived here are from the remotest parts of the country. The members from the Pacific coast mostly arrived here on Monday. The balance of the Southwestern delegations are expected to be on hand to-day. The New York men, whose headquarters are at the St. Nicholas have summoned a meeting to take place at noon, while at the same hour an informal gathering of the Kentucky representatives is announced at the New York Hotel. There can be no doubt so far as a judgment can be formed from the gossip of the Southern delegates, that General Hancock is the favorite with a majority of the Southern men. The name of Charles Francis Adams was freely used at the St. Nicholas.

**New York Stock Quotations, 4 P. M.**

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cent. R. | 134⅝ | Chi. and N. W. pref. | 79¼ |
| N. Y. and E. R. | 69⅝ | Chi. and R. I. R. | 105⅝ |
| Ph. and Rea. R. | 101 | Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R. | 109¾ |
| Mich. S. and N. I. R. | 91¾ | Gold | 140⅝ |
| Clev. & Pittsb'g R. | 88¾ | Market steady. | |
| Chi. and N. W. com | 73⅞ | | |

## DRY GOODS.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
IMPORTERS,
JOBBERS, and
RETAILERS,
OFFER
AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
DESIRABLE DRESS GOODS,
Of Our Late Importations
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

NEW STORE. JAMES M'MULLAN, NEW STOCK
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
LINEN AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS

Takes this opportunity to return his thanks to the Ladies of Philadelphia and surrounding districts for their liberal patronage, and begs to inform them that,

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE CITY HE HAS OPENED HIS

NEW STORE,
NO. 1128 CHESNUT STREET,
TWO DOORS BELOW TWELFTH.

His long experience in Linen Goods, and his facilities for obtaining supplies

DIRECT FROM EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS, enable him at all times to offer

THE BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

The OLD STORE, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT, will be kept open as usual. 4 6 mwfim

**EDMUND YARD & CO.,**
No. 617 CHESNUT STREET,
Are closing out their
Stock of White Goods, Linens, Shawls, Etc.,
BY AUGUST 1.
They invite the attention of the Trade. 6 24 10t

# THE EARTH A MAGNET.

*From the Cornhill Magazine.*

There is a very prominent but erroneous opinion that the magnetic needle points to the north. The peculiarity that the magnetic needle does not, in general, point to the north, is the first of a series of peculiarities which we now propose briefly to describe. The irregularity is called by sailors the needle's variation, but the term more commonly used by scientific men is the declination of the needle. It was probably discovered a long time ago, for 800 years before our era the Chinese applied the magnet's directive force to guide them in journeying over the great Asiatic plains; and they must soon have detected so marked a peculiarity. Instead of a ship's compass they made use of a magnetic car, on the front of which a floating needle carried a small figure whose outstretched arm pointed southwards. We have no record, however, of their discovery of the declination, and know only that they were acquainted with it in the twelfth century. The declination was discovered, independently, by European observers in the thirteenth century.

As we travel from place to place the declination of the needle is found to vary: Christopher Columbus was the first to detect this. He discovered it on the 13th of September, 1492, during his first voyage, and when he was six hundred miles from Ferro, the most westerly of the Canary Islands. He found that the declination, which was towards the east in Europe, passed to the west, and increased continually as he travelled westwards.

But here we see the first trace of a yet more singular peculiarity. We have said that at present the declination is towards the west in Europe. In Columbus' time it was towards the east. Thus we learn that the declination varies with the progress of time, as well as with change of place.

The Genius of modern science is a weighing and a measuring one. Men are not satisfied now-a-days with knowing that a peculiarity exists; they seek to determine its extent, how far it is variable—whether from time to time or from place to place, and so on. Now the results of such inquiries applied to the magnetic declination have proved exceedingly interesting.

We find first, that the world may be divided into two unequal portions, over one of which the needle has a westerly, and over the other an easterly, declination. Along the boundary line, of course, the needle points due north. England is situated in the region of westerly magnets. This region includes all Europe, except the northeastern parts of Russia; Turkey, Arabia, and the whole of Africa; the greater part of the Indian Ocean, and the western parts of Australia; nearly the whole of the Atlantic Ocean; Greenland, the eastern parts of Canada, and a small slice from the northeastern part of Brazil. All these form one region of westerly declination; but singularly enough, there lies in the very heart of the remaining and larger region of easterly magnets, an oval space of a contrary character. This space includes the Japanese Islands, Manchouria, and the eastern parts of China. It is very noteworthy also, that in the westerly region the declination is much greater than the easterly. Over the whole of Asia, for instance, the needle points almost due north. On the contrary, in the north of Greenland and of Baffin's Bay, the magnetic needle points due west, while still further to the north (a little westerly) we find the needle pointing with its north end directly to the south.

In the presence of these peculiarities it would be pleasant to speculate. We might imagine the existence of powerfully magnetic veins in the earth's solid mass, coercing the magnetic needle from a full obedience to the true polar summons. Or the comparative effects of oceans and of continents might be called into play. But unfortunately for all this we have to reconcile views founded on *fixed* relations presented by the earth, with the process of *change* indicated above. Let us consider the declination in England alone.

In the fifteenth century there was an easterly declination. This gradually diminished, so that in about the year 1657 the needle pointed due north. After this the needle pointed towards the west, and continually more and more, so that scientific men, having had experience only of a continual shifting of the needle in one direction, began to form the opinion that this change would continue, so that the needle would pass, through northwest and west, to the south. In fact, it was imagined that the motion of the needle would resemble that of the hands of a watch, only in a reversed direction. But before long observant men detected a gradual diminution in the needle's westerly motion. Arago, the distinguished French astronomer and physicist, was the first (we believe) to point out that "the progressive movement of the magnetic needle towards the west appeared to have become continually slower of late years" (he wrote in 1814,) 'which seemed to indicate that after some little time longer it might become retrograde." Three years later, namely on the 10th of February, 1817, Arago asserted definitely that the retrograde movement of the magnetic needle had commenced to be perceptible. Colonel Beaufoy at first oppugned Arago's conclusion, for he found from observations made in London, during the years 1817-1819, that the westerly motion still continued. But he had omitted to take notice of one very simple fact, viz., that London and Paris are two different places. A few years later and the retrograde motion became perceptible at London also, and it has now been established by the observations of forty years. It appears from a careful comparison of Beaufoy's observations that the needle reached the limit of its western digression (at Greenwich) in March, 1819, at which time the declination was very nearly 25 degrees. In Paris, on the contrary, the needle had reached its greatest western digression (about 22½ degrees) in 1814. It is rather singular that although at Paris the retrograde motion thus presented itself five years earlier than in London, the needle pointed due north at Paris six years later than in London, viz., in 1663. Perhaps the greater amplitude of the needle's London digression may explain this peculiarity.

"It was already sufficiently difficult," says Arago, "to imagine what could be the kind of change in the constitution of the globe, which could act during one hundred and fifty-three years, in gradually transferring the direction of the magnetic needle from due north to 23 degrees west of north. We see that it is now necessary to explain, moreover, how it has happened that this gradual change has ceased, and has given place to a return towards the preceding state of the globe. How is it," he pertinently asks, "that the directive action of the globe, which clearly must result from the action of molecules of which the globe is composed, can be thus variable, while the number, position, and temperature of these molecules, and, as far as we know, all their other physical properties, remain constant?"

But we have considered only a single region of the earth's surface. Arago's opinion will seem still more just when we examine the change which has taken place in what we may term the "magnetic aspect" of the whole globe. The line which separates the region of westerly magnets from the region of easterly magnets, now runs, as we have said, across Canada and eastern Brazil in one hemisphere, and across Russia, Asiatic Turkey, the Indian Ocean, and West Australia in the other; besides having an outlying oval to the east of the Asiatic Continent. Now these lines have swept round a part of the globe's circuit in a most singular manner since 1600. They have varied alike in direction and complexity. The Siberian oval, now distinct, was, in 1787, merely a loop of the eastern line of no declination. The oval appears now to be continually diminishing, and will one day probably disappear.

We find here presented to us a phenomenon as mysterious, as astonishing, and as worthy of careful study as any embraced in the wide domains of science. But other peculiarities await our notice.

If a magnetic needle of suitable length be carefully poised on a fine point, or better, be suspended from a silk thread without torsion, it will be found to exhibit each day two small but clearly perceptible oscillations. M. Arago, from a careful series of observations, deduced the following results:—

At about eleven at night, the north end of the needle begins to move from west to east, and having reached its greatest easterly excursion at about a quarter past eight in the morning, returns towards the west to attain its greatest westerly excursion at a quarter past one. It then moves again to the east, and having reached its greatest easterly excursion at half-past eight in the evening, returns to the west, and attains its greatest westerly excursion at eleven, as at starting.

Of course, these excursions take place on either side of the main position of the needle, and as the excursions are small, never exceeding the fifth part of a degree, while the mean position of the needle lies some 20 degrees to the west of north, it is clear that the excursions are only nominally eastern and western, the needle pointing, throughout, far to the west.

Now if we remember that the north end of the needle is that farthest from the sun, it will be easy to trace in M. Arago's results a sort of effort on the part of the needle to turn towards the sun—not merely when that luminary is above the horizon, but during his nocturnal path also.

We are prepared, therefore, to expect that a variation having an annual period shall appear, on a close observation of our suspended needle. Such a variation has been long since recognized. It is found that in the summer of both hemispheres, the daily variation is exaggerated, while in winter it is diminished.

But besides the divergence of a magnetized needle from the north pole, there is a divergence from the horizontal position, which must now claim our attention. If a non-magnetic needle be carefully suspended so as to rest horizontally, and be then magnetized, it will be found no longer to preserve that position. The northern end *dips* very sensibly. This happens in our hemisphere. In the southern it is the southern end which dips. It is clear, therefore, that if we travel from one hemisphere to the other we must find the northern dip of the needle gradually diminishing till at some point near the equator the needle is horizontal, and as we pass thence to southern regions a gradually increasing southern inclination is presented. This has been found to be the case, and the position of the line along which there is no inclination (called the *magnetic equator*) has been traced around the globe. It is not coincident with the earth's equator, but crosses that circle at an angle of twelve degrees, passing from north to south of the equator in logitude three degrees west of Greenwich, and from south to north in longitude 187 degrees east of Greenwich. The form of the line is not exactly that of a great circle, but presents here and there (and especially where it crosses the Atlantic) perceptible excursions from such a figure.

At two points on the earth's globe the needle will rest in a vertical position. These are the magnetic poles of the earth. The northern magnetic pole was reached by Sir J. G. Ross, and lies in seventy degrees north latitude, and 263 degrees east longitude, that is, to the north of the American continent, and not very far from Boothia Gulf. One of the objects with which Ross set out on his celebrated expedition to the Antarctic Seas was the discovery if possible of the southern magnetic pole. In this he was not successful. Twice he was in hopes of attaining his object, but each time he was stopped by a barrier of land. He approached so near, however, to the pole that the needle was inclined at an angle of nearly ninety degrees to the horizon, and he was able to assign to the southern pole a position in 75 degrees south latitude 154 degrees east longitude. It is not probable, we should imagine, that either pole is fixed, since we shall now see, that the inclination, like the declination of the magnetic needle, is variable from time to time, as well as from place to place; and in particular, the magnetic equator is apparently subjected to a slow but uniform process of change.

Arago tells us that the inclination of the needle at Paris has been observed to diminish year by year since 1671. At that time the inclination was no less than 75 degrees; in other words, the needle was inclined only 15 degrees to the vertical. In 1791 the inclination was less than 71 degrees. In 1831 it was less than 68 degrees. In like manner the inclination at London has been observed to diminish, from 72 degrees in 1786 to 70 degrees in 1804, and thence to 68 degrees at the present time.

It might be anticipated from such changes as these that the position of the magnetic equator would be found to be changing. Nay, we can even guess in which way it must be changing. For, since the inclination is diminishing at London and Paris, the magnetic equator must be approaching these places, and this (in the present position of the curve) can only happen by a gradual shifting of the magnetic equator from east to west along the true equator. This motion has been found to be really taking place. It is supposed that the movement is accompanied by a change of form; but more observations are necessary to establish this interesting point.

Can it be doubted that while these changes are taking place, the magnetic poles also are slowly shifting round the true pole? Must not the northern pole, for instance, be further from Paris now that the needle is inclined more than 23 degrees from the vertical, than in 1671, when the inclination was only 15 degrees. It appears obvious that this must be so, and we deduce the interesting conclusion that each of the magnetic poles is rotating around the earth's axis.

But there is another peculiarity about the needle which is as noteworthy as any of those we have spoken about. We refer to the intensity of the magnetic action, the energy with which the needle seeks its position of rest. This is not only variable from place to place, but from time to time, and is further subject to sudden changes of a very singular character.

It might be expected that where the dip is greater, the directive energy of the magnet would be proportionably great. And this is found to be approximately the case. Accordingly the magnetic equator is very nearly coincident with the "equator of least intensity," but not exactly. As we approach the magnetic poles we find a more considerable divergence, so that instead of there being a northern pole of greatest intensity nearly coincident with the northern magnetic pole, which we have seen lies to the north of the American continent, there are two northern poles, one in Siberia nearly at the point where the river Lena crosses the Arctic circle, the other not so far to the north—only a few degrees north, in fact, of Lake Superior. In the south, in like manner, there are also two poles, one on the Antarctic circle about 130 degrees east longitude in Adelie Island, the other not yet precisely determined, but supposed to lie on about the 240th degree of longitude, and south of the Antarctic circle. Singularly enough there is a line of lower intensity running right round the earth along the valleys of the two great oceans, "passing through Behring's Straits and bisecting the Pacific on one side of the globe, and passing out of the Arctic Sea by Spitzbergen and down the Atlantic on the other."

Colonel Sabine discovered that the intensity of the magnetic action varies during the course of the year. It is greatest in December and January in both hemispheres. If the intensity had been greatest in winter one would have been disposed to have assigned seasonal variation of temperature as the cause of the change. But as the epoch is the same for both hemispheres we must seek another cause. Is there any astronomical element which seems to correspond with the law discovered by Sabine? There is one very important element. The position of the perihelion of the earth's orbit is such that the earth is nearest to the sun on about the 31st of December or the 1st of January. There seems nothing rashly speculative, then, in concluding that the sun exercises a magnetic influence on the earth, varying according to the distance of the earth from the sun. Nay, Sabine's results seem to point very distinctly to the law of variation. For, although the number of observations is not as yet very great, and the extreme delicacy of the variation renders the determination of its amount very difficult, enough has been done to show that in all probability the sun's influence varies according to the same law as gravity—that is, inversely as the square of the distance.

That the sun, the source of light and heat, and the great gravitating centre of the solar system, should exercise a magnetic influence upon the earth, and that this influence should vary according to the same law as gravity, or as the distribution of light and heat, will not appear perhaps very surprising. But the discovery by Sabine that the moon exercises a distinctly traceable effect upon the magnetic needle seems to us a very remarkable one. We receive very little light from the moon, much less (in comparison with the sun's light) than most persons would suppose, and we get absolutely no perceptible heat from her. Therefore, it would seem rather to the influence of mass and proximity that the magnetic disturbances caused by the moon must be ascribed. But if the moon exercises an influence in this way, why should not the planets? We shall see that there is evidence of some such influence being exerted by these bodies.

More mysterious, if possible, than any of the facts we have discussed is the phenomenon of magnetic storms. The needle has been exhibiting for several weeks the most perfect uniformity of oscillation. Day after day the careful microscopic observation of the needle's progress, has revealed a steady swaying to and fro, such as may be seen in the masts of a stately ship at anchor on the scarce-heaving breast of ocean. Suddenly a change is noted: irregular jerking movements are perceptible, totally distinct from the regular periodic oscillations. A magnetic storm is in progress. But where is the centre of disturbance, and what are the limits of the storm? The answer is remarkable. If the jerking movements observed in places spread over very large regions of the earth—and in some well-authenticated cases over the whole earth—be compared with the local time, it is found that (allowance being made for difference of longitude) *they occur precisely at the same instant.* The magnetic vibrations thrill in one moment through the whole frame of our earth!

But a very singular circumstance is observed to characterize these magnetic storms. They are nearly always observed to be accompanied by the exhibition of the aurora in high latitudes, northern and southern. Probably they never happen without such a display; but numbers of auroras escape our notice. The converse proposition, however, has been established as a universal one. No great display of the aurora ever occurs without a strongly marked magnetic storm.

Magnetic storms sometimes last for several hours or even days.

Remembering the influence which the sun has been found to exercise upon the magnetic needle, the question will naturally arise, has the sun anything to do with magnetic storms? We have clear evidence that he has.

On the 1st of September, 1859, Messrs. Carrington and Hodgson were observing the sun, one at Oxford and the other in London. Their was directed to certain large spots which, scrutiny at that time, marked the sun's face. Suddenly, a bright light was seen by each observer to break out on the sun's surface and to travel, slowly in appearance, but in reality at the rate of about 7000 miles in a minute, across a part of the solar disc. Now it was found afterwards that the self-registering magnetic instruments at Kew had made at that very instant a strongly marked jerk. It was learned that at that moment a magnetic storm prevailed at the West Indies, in South America, and in Australia. The signalmen in the telegraph stations at Washington and Philadelphia received strong electric shocks; the pen of Bain's telegraph was followed by a flame of fire; and in Norway the telegraphic machinery was set on fire. At night great auroras were seen in both hemispheres. It is impossible not to connect these startling magnetic indications with the remarkable appearance observed upon the sun's disc.

But there is other evidence. Magnetic storms prevail more commonly in some years than in others. In those years in which they prevail most frequently, it is found that the ordinary oscillations of the magnetic needle are more extensive than usual. Now, when these peculiarities had been noticed for many years, it was found that there was an alternate and systematic increase and diminution in the intensity of magnetic action, and that the period of the variation was about eleven years. But at the same time a diligent observer had been recording the appearance of the sun's face from day to day and from year to year. He had found that the solar spots are in some years more freely displayed than in others. And he had determined the period in which the spots are successively presented with maximum frequency to be about eleven years. On a comparison of the two sets of observations it was found (and has now been placed beyond a doubt by many years of continued observation) that magnetic perturbations are most energetic when the sun is most spotted, and *vice versa.*

For so remarkable a phenomenon as this none but a cosmical cause can suffice. We can neither say that the spots cause the magnetic storms nor that the magnetic storms cause the spots. We must seek for a cause producing at once both sets of phenomena. There is as yet no certainty in this matter, but it seems as if philosophers would soon be able to trace in the disturbing action of the planets upon the solar atmosphere the cause as well of the marked period of eleven years as of other less distinctly marked periods which a diligent observation of solar phenomena is beginning to educe.

## AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale at Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, THREE PIANO-FORTES, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, TWO FIRE-PROOF SAFES, HANDSOME BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, Etc.

On Thursday Morning,

July 2, at 9 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior Household Furniture, comprising suits handsome walnut Parlor Furniture, oiled walnut Chamber Suits, fine French plate Mantel and Pier Mirrors, elegant Wardrobes, Book-cases, Sideboards, Beds and Bedding, fine spring and hair Mattresses, Desks, and Office Furniture, etc. etc.

Also, a large lot of Furniture from a hotel. 6 30 2t

HANDSOME FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, OIL PAINTINGS, ELEGANT BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.

On Friday morning,

July 3, at 10 o'clock, at No. 919 Pine street by catalogue, the entire household furniture, including:—Handsome oiled walnut parlor suit, covered with green plush; walnut dining room and chamber furniture; elegant rosewood seven octave piano, made by Meyer; fine hair mattresses; elegant Brussels and other carpets; China; glassware; superior refrigerator; cooking utensils, etc.

N. B.—House to Rent, with immediate possession. Inquire on the premises. [7 1 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

SALE OF A HANDSOME RESIDENCE AT BEVERLY, NEW JERSEY.

On Thursday,

July 2, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, will be sold, a new and substantially built Dwelling-house and Lot of Ground, situated on Church street, Beverly, N. J., near the railroad. The house has a French roof, and contains 14 rooms besides good closets and pantry conveniences. Lot 50 by 234 feet.

Terms at sale. [6 30 2t

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, CARPETS, MIRRORS, SEWING MACHINES, MATTING, WALL PAPER, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of Superior Household Furniture comprising—Elegant walnut parlor suits, in green and maroon plush; library and sitting-room suits, in reps; walnut and cottage chamber suits, wardrobes, bookcases, extension dining tables, spring and hair mattresses, office desks and tables, cane-seat, walnut, and oak, chairs, China, cut glass, plated ware, etc.

PIANO-FORTES.—Three rosewood piano-fortes.

SEWING MACHINES.—Also, about 20 sewing machines, by Ladd & Webster, Wilcox & Gibbs, Hinkle & Lyon, Parham, and others.

WALL PAPER.—Also, an invoice of wall paper, borders, and flag paper. [7 1 2t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Ashurst Building, No. 240 MARKET Street.

CONSIGNMENTS of American and Imported Dry Goods, Hosiery Goods, etc., are solicited for our Spring Sales.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made upon goods to be sold for Cash, or upon our regular terms, viz.:—Four months' credit.

C. D. McCLEES & CO. (SUCCESSORS TO McClelland & Co.), Auctioneers, No. 506 MARKET Street. 1 2½

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.

Will be sold by Catalogue for cash

On Thursday morning,

July 2, at 10 o'clock, a general assortment of desirable Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also Women's, Misses', and Children's city made goods.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

On Thursday Evening,

At 7½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a collection of miscellaneous books, including many popular and seasonable works, well bound, from libraries.

Arranged for examination, with catalogues, on Thursday morning. 1t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

## WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

WATCHES OF THE FINEST MAKERS,
DIAMOND AND OTHER JEWELRY,
Of the latest styles,
SOLID SILVER AND PLATED-WARE, ETC. ETC.
SMALL STUDS FOR EYELET HOLES,
A large assortment just received, with a variety of settings. [5 11½p

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"
Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.,
11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.
Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

TURRET CLOCKS
G. W. RUSSELL,
Importer and dealer in fine Watches, French Clocks, Gold Jewelry, Etc., No. 22 N. SIXTH Street, having received the agency of
STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS,
is prepared to make estimates and contracts for putting up these Clocks for Town Halls, Churches, School Houses, Etc., in the full assurance that they are the best and cheapest
TURRET CLOCKS
in the United States.
Inquiries by mail promptly answered. 5 26½

## GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with every description of
FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC.,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7[rp] Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

VERY SUPERIOR
NEW SEASON TEAS,
ON SALE AT
FAIRTHORNE'S TEA WAREHOUSE,
4 3 3m No. 205 N. NINTH St., above Race.

## FURNITURE, ETC.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
Furniture and Upholstering
WAREROOMS,
TO
No. 1435 CHESNUT Street
4 3 fmw3m Next to corner of Fifteenth.

ESTABLISHED 1795
A. S. ROBINSON,
FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT AND PICTURE
FRAMES TO ORDER.
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
Third Door above the Continental,
3 15½ Philadelphia.

## DRY GOODS.

LADIES ABOUT TO LEAVE THE city for their country houses or the sea-shore, will find it greatly to their advantage, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine

The Extensive Stock, at Greatly Reduced Prices, of
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET,
GIRARD ROW.

Comprising a complete assortment for personal or household use, of
LACES, EMBROIDERIES HANDKERCHIEFS, PUFFED, REVERED AND TUCKED MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, JACONETS, PIQUES, and WHITE GOODS, in every variety.

VEILS AND VEIL MATERIALS of every description, together with an extensive assortment of
HOUSEHOLD LINENS,
AT TEMPTING PRICES
In every width and quality.

SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE, SHEETING, & TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, FLANNELS, DIMITIES FOR SPREADS, AND FURNITURE COVERS, MARSEILLES, HONEYCOMB, AND OTHER SPREADS, TOWELS AND TOWELLING IN DAMASK AND HUCKABACK, SUMMER BLANKETS, TABLE COVERS, ETC.

ALSO, SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE AND SHEETING MUSLINS.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET,
3 1½ GIRARD ROW.

EYRE & LANDELL,
S. W. Corner of
Fourth and Arch Sts.
Keep a Stock of Dry Goods Adapted to the Daily Wants of Families.
LARGE STOCK OF SHAWLS.
LACE POINTS, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
WHITE GOODS IN FULL VARIETY.
BLACK GOODS OF ALL GRADES.
STEEL AND GREY GOODS.
SILK DEPARTMENT WELL STOCKED.
CLOTH DEPARTMENT, NEW ASSORTMENT.
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT, FRESH STOCK.
STAPLE HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT
HOSIERY, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, LACES, ETC. 3 10 mws3m

## CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

NEW STYLES OF
FANCY CASSIMERES.
JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
INVITE THE ATTENTION OF MERCHANT TAILORS, CLOTHIERS, AND OTHERS, TO THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FANCY CASSIMERES, ALL THE NEW STYLES,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. w

## FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER
AGAIN SUCCESSFUL.

BROOKLYN, May 15, 1868.

Messrs. Marvin & Co., New York—Gentlemen: Our Planing Mill, with FIFTY THOUSAND feet of lumber, was destroyed by fire last night, and we are happy to say your ALUM AND DRY PLASTER SAFE preserved our books, papers, and money, in excellent order.

We want another and larger one, and will call on you as soon as we have time.

Yours truly, SHEARMAN BROS.

This Safe was Red hot for several hours, and the cast-iron feet were actually melted.

It can be seen at our store. No. 265 BROADWAY.

A PERFECT SAFE.
MARVIN'S
CHROME IRON SPHERICAL
BURGLAR SAFE,
Will resist all burglars' implements for any length of time.
PLEASE SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.
MARVIN & CO.,
PRINCIPAL } 721 CHESTNUT ST.,
WAREHOUSES, } (Masonic Hall), Phila.,
265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, O.,
And for sale by our Agents in the principal cities throughout the United States. 5 26 tuths3m

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE.
5 5½ No. 434 RACE Street

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
65 No. 422 VINE Street.

## DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 16 tf

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
56 No. 103 JONES' Alley

## SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments, for carrying the Mails.

| | |
|---|---|
| CITY OF LONDON | Saturday, July 4 |
| CITY OF BALTIMORE | Saturday, July 11 |
| ETNA (via Halifax) | Monday, July 13 |
| CITY OF BOSTON | Saturday, July 18 |
| CITY OF ANTWERP | Saturday, July 25 |
| CITY OF NEW YORK (via Halifax) | Tuesday, July 28 |

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Monday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 NORTH River.

Rates of passage by the Mail Steamer SAILING EVERY SATURDAY:—

| Payable in Gold. | | Payable in Currency. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $100 | Steerage | $35 |
| " to London | 105 | " to London | 40 |
| " to Paris | 115 | " to Paris | 50 |

Passage by the Monday steamers:—Cabin, $90, gold; Steerage, $35, currency. Rates of passage from New York to Halifax—Cabin, $20; Steerage, $10, in gold. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, New York.
Or, O'DONNELL & FAULK, Managers,
12 9½ No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Through Line to California via Panama Railroad.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.
Sailing from New York on the 5th and 20th of EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday.
Passage lower than by any other line.
For information address
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
Pier No. 46 NORTH RIVER New York,
Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. H. WEBB, President. CHAS. DANA, Vice Pres.
Office—54 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 3 3 9m

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
Or to THOMAS T. SEARLE,
11 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line will commence loading on SATURDAY, 20th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent, 30½
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1½

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1½ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

## STEAMBOAT LINES.

BRISTOL LINE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON,
VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD, CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication, East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Debrasses Street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4 30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travellers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester, or Boston.

State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier in New York.
6 1 5m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!!
The steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave ARCH Street Wharf, Philadelphia, for Wilmington, daily, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.; returning, leave Wilmington for Philadelphia, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
REDUCED RATES OF FARE:—
From Wilmington to Philadelphia, 20c.
From Chester and Hook to Philadelphia, 10c.
From Philadelphia to Wilmington, 20c.
From Chester and Hook to Wilmington, 10c.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 30 CENTS.
For further particulars inquire on board.
L. W. BURNS,
4 28 tf Captain.

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8 30 and 9 50 A. M. and 3 50 P. M.
The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8 30 and 9 50 A. M., and 3 50 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6 50 A. M., 12 50, and 3 50 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.
Fare, 10 cents between all points.
Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3 1m

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

| Leaves Arch Street Wharf | Leaves South Trenton. |
|---|---|
| Saturday, June 27 7 A. M | Saturday, June 27, 11 A. M |

Sunday June 28, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| Monday, June 29, 8 A. M | Monday, June 29, 12 M. |
| Tuesday, " 30, 9 A. M | Tuesday, " 30, 1 P. M |
| Wed'day, July 1, 10 A. M | Wed'day, July 1, 2 P. M |
| Thursday, " 2, 10 A. M | Thursday, " 2, 2 P. M |
| Friday, " 3, 10 A. M | Friday, " 3, 3 P. M |

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.
Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 4 11 tf

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22½] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN.

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND
NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
52 PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

## THE NEW YORK CONVENTION.

**Complete and Corrected List of Delegates to the National Democratic Convention.**

### ALABAMA.

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

Reuben Chapman,
John A. Winston,
Lewis E. Parsons,
James H. Clanton.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

1. C. C. Langdon,
B. G. Scott, Jr.,
2. J. T. Holtzclaw,
W. C. Oates,
3. A. H. Barnes,
M. J. Bulger.
4. Samuel Ruffin,
John J. Jolly.
5. Wm. M. Lowe,
James L. Sheffield.
6. R. O. Pickett,
Thos. J. McClellan.

### ARKANSAS.

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

Robert A. Howard,
B. D. Turner,
A. H. Garland,
F. C. Boudinot.

DISTRICT DELEGATES

1. Robert Smith,
Jacob Frolich,
2. John W. Wright,
S. A. Saunders.
3. J. S. Dunham,
R. C. Davis.

### CALIFORNIA.

DELEGATE AT LARGE.

Thomas Hayes.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

1. R. C. Page,
A. Jacoby,
Joseph Roberts,
2. John Bigler,
Richard Heath,
A. H. Rose,
3. C. Steele,
Charles S. Fairfax,
W. Woodward.

### CONNECTICUT.

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

William W. Eaton,
Tilton E. Doolittle,
Benjamin Stark,
James H. Hoyt.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

1. Henry A. Mitchell,
George D. Hastings,
2. John Kendrick,
Isaac Arnold,
3. James A. Hovey,
Marvin H. Sanger,
4. Matthew Buckley,
Donald D. Warner.

### COLORADO.

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

Hugh Butler,
H. B. Morse,
M. Anker,
Captain Craig,
T. J. Campbell,
G. Blayton.

### DELAWARE.

James A. Bayard,
Charles Beasten,
George W. Cummins,
Thomas B. Bradford,
James Ponder,
Curtis W. Wright.

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

J. D. Hoover,
Dr. Charles Allen,
Colonel J. G. Bennet,
T. A. Tolson,
Esau Pickerell,
B. T. Swart.

### FLORIDA.

F. R. Cotton,
Wilkinson Call,
J. P. Sanderson,
C. E. Dyke,
W. D. Barnes,
C. H. Smith,
J. C. McLean,
H. Wright,
Jas. McKay,
W. H. Robinson,
E. M. L'Engle,
Thos Randall,
S. Fairbanks,
Charles Davis,
S. H. Owens,
A. F. Smith,
A. Hewling,
J. B. Brown,
E. C. Love,
R. L. Campbell,
W. W. Van Ness,
J. J. Williams.

### GEORGIA.

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

D. H. Chappell,
B. H. Hill,
H. S. Fitch,
J. B. Gordon.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

1. W. T. Thompson,
P. C. Pendleton.
2. A. H. Hood,
B. G. Lockett.
3. H. Buchanan,
J. L. Mustinier.
4. W. A. Reid,
C. Peeples.
5. A. R. Wright,
E. H. Pottle.
6. Phil. R. Simmons,
Wm. P. Price.
7. J. D. Waddell,
F. Tumlin.

### ILLINOIS.

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

W. J. Allen,
George W. Shutt,
W. F. Story,
W. R. Morrison,
W. T. Dowdall,
W. A. Richardson.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

1. Thomas Hoyne,
W. C. Goudy,
2. R. S. Malony,
A. M. Harrington.
3. William P. Malburn,
Bernard H. Truesdale.
4. Charles Buford,
George Edmunds.
5. W. H. O'Brien,
James S. Eckles,
6. Charles E. Boyer,
J. H. McConnell.
7. John Donlon,
Thomas Brewer.
8. Dr. R. B. M. Wilson,
Charles A. Keyes.
9. Henry L. Bryant,
Lyman Lacy.
10. Edward Y. Rice,
D. M. Woodson.
11. Samuel K. Casey,
Joseph Cooper.
12. Timothy Greareye,
W. A. J. Sparks,
13. William H. Green,
George W. Wall.

### INDIANA.

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

D. W. Voorhies,
J. E. McDonald,
Graham V. Fitch,
Wm. E. Niblack.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

1. A. T. Whittlesey,
W. S. Turner.
2. James A. Cravens,
David Huffstetter.
3. H. W. Harrington,
W. T. Pate.
4. Lafe Devlin,
John W. Carleton.
5. W. H. Talbott,
D. G. Vawter.
6. Sam'l H. Buskirk,
C. G. Patterson.
7. W. D. Manson,
Harris Reynolds.
8. R. P. Ellinger,
J. M. Dickson.
9. E. Sturgis,
Adam Wolf.
10. James R. Slack,
S. W. Sprott.
11. T. J. Merrifield,
C. H. Reeve.

### IOWA.

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

A. C. Dodge,
John H. O'Neil,
D. O. Finch,
George H. Parker.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

1. John Rhinehart,
Patrick Gibbon.
2. T. S. Bardwell,
W. E. Bounnan.
3. William McClintock,
Ray B. Griffin.
4. Samuel H. Fairall,
P. H. Bosquet.
5. J. D. Test,
J. N. Udell.
6. H. E. J. Bourdinau,
E. B. Holbrook.

### KANSAS.

George W. Glick,
Andrew D. Meed,
Wilson Shannon, Jr.,
Charles W. Blair,
Isaac Sharp,
Thomas P. Fendon.

### KENTUCKY.

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

B. H. Stanton,
L. A. Spalding,
William Preston,
J. G. Carlyle.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

1. W. B. Machen,
J. A. Flournoy.
2. Gano Henry,
C. B. Vance.
3. J. P. Bates,
A. J. Ray,
4. E. A. Graves,
C. B. Mattingly.
5. T. L. Jefferson,
Lyttleton Cooke.
6. Lucius Desha,
F. A. Boyd.
7. B. F. Buckner,
J. Warren Grigsby.
8. Edward Turner,
James B. McCreary.
9. George Hamilton,
A. L. Martin.

### LOUISIANA.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

1. Durant Laponte,
Louis St. Martin.
2. R. L. Gibson,
James B. Eustis.
3. Scott Duncan,
C. F. Kennan.
4. E. M. Willard,
M. Ryan.
5. M. S. Ponham,
Geo. W. McCraney.

### MAINE.

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

Richard D. Rice,
Samuel J. Anderson,
David R. Hastings,
James C. Madigan.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

1. Ira T. Drew,
S. C. Blanchard,
2. J. A. Linscott,
Moses Biggs,
3. J. A. Creighton,
Isaac Reed,
4. Henry Hudson,
Marcellus Emory,
5. P. J. Carleton,
J. C. Talbot.

### MARYLAND.

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

R. B. Carmichael,
G. R. Dennis,
Montgomery Blair,
C. J. McGwinn.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

1. Hiram McCullough,
Edw. Floyd,
2. Stephenson Archer,
W. Byrnes,
3. W. P. White,
G. W. Benson,
4. A. R. Syester,
Outerbridge Horsey,
5. John D. Bowling,
G. F. Maddox.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

Josiah G. Abbott,
Josiah Bardwell,
Reuben Noble,
G. W. Gill.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

1. Edward Merrill,
Nicholas Hathaway.
2. S. B. Thaxter,
Edw. Avery.
3. James M. Keith,
Michael Doherty.
4. Peter Harvey,
Thomas Whittemore.
5. Charles G. Clark,
A. O. Moore.
6. D. W. Lawrence,
George Johnson.
7. W. W. Warren,
Gardner Prouty.
8. George L. Chesbro,
James M. Estabrook.
9. Frank Pratt,
L. A. Jaquith.
10. Abijah W. Springfield
John R. Briggs.

### MICHIGAN.

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

John Moore,
Byron G. Stout,
Robert McClelland,
Charles E. Stewart.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

1. Wm. A. Moore,
Mich. A. Patterson.
2. Fred. V. Smith,
Walter G. Beckwith.
3. John L. Butterfield,
A. M. Hart.
4. John F. Godfrey,
John C. Blanchard.
5. E. B. Winans,
Seymour Brownell.
6. S. M. Axford,
Clarence E. Eddie.

### MINNESOTA.

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

A. G. Chatfield,
James J. Green,
W. A. Gorman,
Winthrop Young.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

1. E. A. McMahon,
George D. Snow,
2. Isaac Staples,
Thomas N. Sheehey.

### MISSISSIPPI.

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

W. S. Featherston,
E. C. Walthall,
W. T. Martin,
E. M. Yerger.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

1. Orlando Davis,
F. B. Irby.
2. R. M. Brown,
S. A. Jonas.
3. G. P. M. Turner,
H. L. Jarnagin.
4. T. A. Marshall,
E. Barksdale.
5. J. S. Holt,
T. R. Stockdale.

### MISSOURI.

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

Jas. O. Broadhead,
A. J. Gavesche,
Thomas L. Price,
Bernard Schwartz.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

1. Erastus Wells,
Stillson Hutchins.
2. Carl Deanger,
David Murphy.
3. Thomas H. Bird,
J. W. Everson.
4. O. S. Fahnestock,
Nathan Bray.
5. Adam E. Smith,
Van Pelt.
6. Samuel L. Sawyer,
John B. Dale.
7. Wm. A. Ridenbaugh,
Charles A. Mansur.
8. John M. Glover,
Thos. B. Reed.
9. W. H. D. Hunter,
A. T. Reed.

### NEBRASKA.

G. L. Miller,
G. N. Crawford,
Chas. F. Porter,
J. Sterling Morton,
John Black,
Peter Smith.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

1. Anson S. Marshall,
Albert R. Hatch.
2. George H. Pierce,
Isaac Adams.
3. James M. Campbell,
John Roctor.
4. Horatio Colony,
H. W. Parker.
5. John G. Sinclair,
E. D. Rand.

### NEW JERSEY.

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

J. K. Wortendyke,
Thomas McKeen.
Russell F. Stevens,
F. D. Latroop.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

1. Samuel Still,
Isaac Smalley.
2. Henry S. Little,
C. P. Hendrickson.
3. Ryneas H. Veghter,
Miles Ross.
4. David Dodd,
Thomas Kays.
5. John R. Mullaney,
George Peters.

### NEW YORK.

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

Horatio Seymour
Sanford E. Church,
Samuel J. Tilden,
Henry C. Murphy.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

1. Erastus Brooks,
John Armstrong.
2. James B. Craig,
Wm. Marshall.
3. Alex. McCue,
James Murphy.
4. Joseph Dowling,
Michael Norton.
5. William M. Tweed,
John Morrissey.
6. Emanuel B. Hart,
Oswall Ottendorffer.
7. Chas. G. Cornell,
Chas. E. Loew.
8. Augustus Schell,
A. Oakey Hall.
9. Albert Cardozo,
Edw. Jones.
10. Collin Talmie,
Robert Cochran.
11. Jas. D. Decker,
Enoch Carter.
12. Henry A. Tilden,
Chas. Wheaton.
13. J. Hardenbergh,
George Beach.
14. Wm. Cassidy,
Charles Goodyear.
15. Moses Warren,
Emerson E. Davis.
16. Timothy Hoyle,
Halsey R. Wing.
17. Samuel B. Gordon,
Darius W. Lawrence.
18. Cornelius A. Russell,
Col. S. Lammons.
19. Luther J. Burdett,
John F. Hurlbard.
20. Allen C. Beach,
Lorenzo Caryl.
21. Francis Kiernan,
Geo. H. Sandford.
22. Wm. F. Allen,
Chas. Stebbins, Jr.
23. Jas. P. Haskins,
John A. Green, Jr.
24. Elmore P. Ross,
Chas. L. Lyon.
25. Joseph L. Lewis,
Lester B. Faulkner.
26. Hiram A. Beebe,
Jeremiah McGuire.
27. M. B. Champlain,
Daniel C. Howell.
28. George W. Miller,
Henry J. Sickles.
29. Sherburn B. Piper,
Henry A. Richmond,
30. Joseph Warren,
Wm. Williams.
31. Chas. H. Lee,
Jonas Button.

### NORTH CAROLINA.

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

W. N. H. Smith,
W. L. Cox,
William A. Wright,
John F. Hoke.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

1. M. W. Ransom,
D. M. Carter,
P. H. Winston,
R. H. Smith.
2. M. F. Manley,
George Howard.
3. Robert Strange,
N. A. McLean.
4. W. J. Green,
R. B. Haywood.
5. Bed. Brown,
J. M. Leach.
6. Z. B. Vance,
J. M. Long.
7. Thos. L. Clingman.

### OHIO.

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

George W. McCook,
Washington McLean,
John G. Thompson,
W. W. Armstrong.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

1. J. C. Butler,
J. C. Collins.
2. Theodore Cook,
H. C. Lord.
3. Granville Stokes,
Wm. G. Gilmore.
4. John E. Cummings,
Dr. J. E. Matchett.
5. R. R. McKee,
F. C. LeBlond.
6. David Tarbill,
J. M. Trimble.
7. Jacob Reinhard,
John H. Blose.
8. H. T. Van Fleet,
W. M. Randall.
9. Thomas Beer,
John A. Williams,
10. John Maidlom,
J. G. Haley.
11. John Hamilton,
J. W. Collings.
12. E. B. Olds,
Wayne Griswold,
13. Frank H. Hurd,
William Veach.
14. T. J. Kenny,
Neal Power.
15. Jere Williams,
Wylie S. Oldham.
16. Wm. Lawrence,
J. C. Boyles.
17. James B. Estep,
James Quinn.
18. Morrison Foster,
H. H. Dodge.
19. R. O. Bate,
D. C. Coleman.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

Isaac Hiester,
Asa Packer,
Samuel J. Randall,
George W. Woodward,
William Bigler,
John E. Latta,
James P. Parr,
W. F. Packer,
Gaylord Church,
John S. McCalmont,
Jeremiah S. Black.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

1. William McMullen,
Lewis C. Cassidy.
2. William Merrilly,
Wm. C. Patterson.
3. B. R. Linderman,
John E. Faunce.
4. Jer. McKibbin,
5. Charles M. Hurley,
H. P. Ross.
6. B. M. Boyer,
John D. Stiles.
7. John H. Brinton,
Jackson Larkins.
8. Hiester Clymer,
Jer. Hagenman.
9. Wm. Patton,
A. J. Steinman.
10. Francis W. Hughes,
David S Hammond.
11. F. W. Hamlin,
Henry S. Mott.
12. Jasper B. Stark,
Ralph P. Little.
13. Michael Meylert,
David Lowenburg.
14. David M. Crawford,
William H. Miller.
15. John A. Magee,
John Gibson.
16. George W. Brewer,
John R. Donahue.
17. James Burns,
Owen Clark.
18. Geo A. Auchenbach,
Wm. Brindle.
19. Byron D. Hamlin,
Wm. L. Scott.
20. Wm. L. Corbett,
Gaylord Church.
21. John L. Dawson,
James B. Sansom.
22. John A. Strain,
James B. Guthrie.
23. R. H. Kerr,
John T. Bard.
24. A. A. Aperman,
David S. Morris.
25. To be filled.

### RHODE ISLAND.

C. S. Bradley,
Alfred Anthony,
Lyman Pierce,
Edward Newton,
Thomas Steere,
E. B. Brunsen,
William H. Allen,
Amasa Sprague.

### SOUTH CAROLINA.

*Appointed by the April Convention.*

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

B. F. Perry,
James Chesnut,
J. A. Inglis,
A. P. Aldrich.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

1. W. S. Mullins,
J. B. Kershaw,
2. C. Macy,
W. L. Bonham,
3. J. S. Preston,
W. B. Stanley,
4. A. Burt,
W. D. Simpson.

*Appointed by the June Convention.*

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

Wade Hampton,
S. B. Campbell,
C. M. Furman,
J. P. Carroll.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

1. A. L. Manning,
B. Dozier.
2. C. H. Simonton,
John Hunckel.
3. M. W. Gary,
A. D. Frederick.
4. To be appointed.

### TENNESSEE.

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

T. A. R. Nelson,
N. B. Forrest,
A. G. P. Nicholson,
Edmund Cooper.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

1. James White,
W. C. Kyle,
2. John Williams,
R. M. Edwards.
3. P. H. Marbry,
W. J. Ramage.
4. H. C. McLaughlin,
Jos. H. Thompson.
5. W. B. Bate,
I. D. Walker.
6. John F. House,
Dorsay B. Thomas.
7. William Connor,
W. T. Caldwell.
8. A. W. Campbell,
J. W. Leftwich.

### TEXAS.

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

B. A. Epperson,
Stephen Powers,
Ashbel Smith,
Gustavus Schleicher.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

1. Jas. M. Burroughs,
Daniel M. Veitch.
2. H. R. Runnels,
George W. Wright.
3. J. Giddings,
E. J. Gurley.
4. G. W. Smith,
George Ball.

### VERMONT.

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

H. B. Smith,
Isaac McDaniels,
Henry Keys,
P. S. Benjamin.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

1. E. B. Wright,
Geo. H. Simmons.
2. Geo. H. Weeks,
C. N. Davenport.
3. Waldo Brigham,
J. J. Deavitt.

### VIRGINIA.

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

T. A. Bocock,
F. McMullen,
Geo. Blow, Jr.,
J. B. Baldwin,
F. L. Kemper,
T. S. Flournoy.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

1. B. B. Douglas,
H. S. Neal,
2. John Goode,
John R. Kilby,
3. James A. Barbour,
Robert Ould,
4. Robert Ridgway,
Thomas F. Goode,
5. R. H. Glass,
William Martin,
6. J. C. Southall,
Samuel W. Coffman,
7. John R. Tucker,
Ro. Y. Conrad,
8. Joseph Kent,
William B. Aston.

### WEST VIRGINIA.

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

John Hall,
John W. Kennedy,
Henry S. Walker.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

1. D. D. Johnson,
J. N. Cambden.
2. H. G. Davis,
J. A. F. Martin.
3. C. A. Sperry,
B. H. Smith.

### WISCONSIN.

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

H. L. Palmer,
S. Clark,
Nelson Dewey,
Gabriel Bouck.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

1. James A. Maloney,
John Mather.
2. E. B. D. Ean, Jr.,
S. T. Thorn.
3. James G. Knight,
Charles G. Rodolf.
4. F. O. Thorp,
F. W. Horn.
5. George Reid,
S. A. Pease.
6. Thomas B. Tyler,
Allen Dawson.

---

## PROPOSALS.

### IMPROVEMENT OF OGDENSBURG HARBOR, N. Y.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., June 5, 1868.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, July 6, 1868, for deepening, by dredging the harbor of Ogdensburg, N. Y., so as to give twelve feet of water at the lowest stage, in the following places and in the order named, viz.:—

Section I. On the outer bar across the channel into the upper harbor, northeasterly from the light-house, where about 13,000 cubic yards of hard sand is estimated to require removal.

Section II. Between the bridge, the ferry wharf, and the Rome Railroad depot, where, it is estimated, about 25,000 cubic yards of very hard "hard-pan," with gravel and small boulders, must be taken out.

All the material (which will be measured in the scows) must be dumped at least half a mile below the outer bar, in deep water, at a point to be marked.

The work must be commenced as soon as possible, and not later than August 15, 1868, continued as long as possible this season, and completed by the 30th of November, 1869.

Bidders must propose for the whole work, either by one price per cubic yard for the whole, or by different prices for each section. The estimated quantities named above will be used in calculating the aggregate of the bids.

Bids must be made upon printed blanks, which can be procured at this office, or similar written ones, which must be properly filled up and signed as indicated. All the information possessed at this office will be given to bidders, but all wishing to contract are particularly requested to examine at Ogdensburg before sending in their bids.

C. E. BLUNT,
Lieutenant-Colonel Engineers,
Brevet Colonel, U. S. A.

6 12 3w

### OFFICE DEPOT A. C. S

SAN ANTONIO, May 27 1868.

Sealed Proposals (in duplicate) will be received at this office until THURSDAY, July 2 1868, at 12 M., for all the FRESH BEEF required at Fort Quitman, Texas, until December 31, 1868, or such less time as the Commissary-General of Subsistence may direct.

The Beef to be delivered there on the order of the A. C. S. at that place, of a good and marketable quality, of equal proportions of fore and hind quarters (necks, shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded.) The necks of the cattle slaughtered to be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and breast trimmed down. The shanks of the fore quarters to be cut from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarter from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock joint.

Bidders are requested to be present to respond to their bids, and be prepared to give bonds for the fulfilment of their contract.

Proposals must be endorsed, "Proposals for Fresh Beef at Fort Quitman Texas."

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any bids for good cause.

Payment to be made monthly in Government funds, or at such times as there may be funds on hand for that purpose.

By order of Brevet Major Samuel J. Cushing, Chief C. S., District of Texas.

HERMAN SCHREINER,
First Lieut. 20th Infantry, and A. C. S.

6 12 3w

## STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10†

---

## RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, May 4, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·35 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·00 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M. and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45 and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 1·00, and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 7·01 A. M. and 1·39 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5·00 and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1·50 and 10·10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5·25 A. M., 9·35 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 7·16 A. M., and 11·40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10·10 and 11·45 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30, 11·00 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1·45 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·55 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M., and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

### PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mail Train | 8·00 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 | 10·00 A. M. |
| Fast Line | 12·00 M. |
| Erie Express | 12·00 M |
| Paoli Accom. Nos. 2, 3, and 4—1 00, 6 00 and | 10 30 P. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 2·30 P. M. |
| Lancaster Accommodation | 4·00 P. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 5·30 P. M. |
| Cincinnati Express | 8·00 P. M. |
| Erie Mail | 11·15 P. M |
| Philadelphia Express | 11·15 P. M. |
| Accommodation | 11·30 P. M. |

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cincinnati Express | 1·35 A. M. |
| Philadelphia Express | 7·10 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 | 8·20 A. M. |
| Erie Mail | 7·10 A. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 9·10 A. M. |
| Fast Line | 9·35 A. M. |
| Lancaster Train | 12·30 P. M. |
| Erie Express | 5·00 P. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 3, 3·40 and | 7·10 P. M. |
| Day Express | 5·00 P. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 9·50 P. M. |

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

### PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¼ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·10 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6 40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets.

---

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street below Fourth

---

## RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES, FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

| | |
|---|---|
| At 5·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation | $2·25 |
| At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail | 3·00 |
| At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express | 3·00 |
| At 3·30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express | 3·00 |

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 5·30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 5·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P. M. for Riverton and 3·30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare $3.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $3·25.

At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare, $2.

The 9·30 A. M., and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

From Kensington Depot.

At 7·00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS,
From Market St. Ferry (upper side.)

At 8 A. M., 1, 4, and 6·15 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 1 and 4 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Fifty pounds of baggage only are allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to one dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Tickets sold and baggage checked direct through to Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, Newport, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Suspension Bridge.

An additional Ticket Office is located at No. 828 Chesnut street, where Tickets to New York and all important points North and East may be procured. Persons purchasing Tickets at this Office can have their baggage checked from residence or hotel to destination by Union Transfer Baggage Express.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Will leave from foot of Courtland street at 7 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., and 12 night via Jersey City and Camden; at 6·30 P. M. via Jersey City and Kensington; at 10 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M. via Jersey City and West Philadelphia.

From Pier No. 1 North River at 5·30 A. M. Accommodation, and 2 P. M. Express, via Amboy and Camden. WILLIAM H. GATZMER,
6 15† Agent.

### WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 7 P. M., 11 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on east Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·30 P. M., 6·55 P. M.

On and after Monday, June 15, an additional Train will leave Philadelphia for Media and Intermediate Points at 5·30 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M. and going West will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take Wearing Apparel only, as Baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD, General Sup't,
Philadelphia, April 1st, 1868. 4 10†

### PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, to the Northwest, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mail Train | leaves Philadelphia | 11·15 P. M |
| " " | leaves Williamsport | 8·20 A. M. |
| " " | arrives at Erie | 8 50 P. M. |
| Erie Express | leaves Philadelphia | 12 00 noon |
| " " | leaves Williamsport | 8·50 P. M. |
| " " | arrives at Erie | 10 05 A. M. |
| Elmira Mail | leaves Philadelphia | 8·00 A. M. |
| " " | leaves Williamsport | 6·28 P. M. |
| " " | arrives at Lock Haven | 7·45 P. M. |

EASTWARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mail Train | leaves Erie | 11·00 A. M |
| " " | leaves Williamsport | 10·15 P. M |
| " " | arrives at Philadelphia | 7 10 A. M. |
| Erie Express | leaves Erie | 7·40 P. M. |
| " " | leaves Williamsport | 8 15 A. M. |
| " " | arrives at Philadelphia | 5·00 P. M. |

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
111 General Superintendent.

### CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, May 4, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry as follows, viz.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mail | 7·30 A. M. |
| Freight, with passenger car | 9 15 A. M. |
| Atlantic Accommodation | 4·15 P. M. |

RETURNING—LEAVE ATLANTIC.

| | |
|---|---|
| Accommodation | 5·50 A. M. |
| Mail | 4·20 P. M. |
| Freight, with passenger car | 11·43 A. M. |
| Junction Accommodation to Atco and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street | 5 3- P. M. |
| Returning, leaves Atco | 6·30 A. M. |
| Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street | 10·15 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. |
| Leave Haddonfield | 1·00 P. M. and 3·15 P. M. |

SUNDAY MAIL,

| | |
|---|---|
| Leaves Vine street | 7·30 A. M. |
| Leaves Atlantic | 4·20 P. M. |

6 2 tf D. H. MUNDAY, Agent.

---

## THE STEAM GENERATOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL, - - - $100,000

This Company are now prepared to furnish

WIEGAND'S PATENT IMPROVED STEAM GENERATOR,

Of any power required, upon two weeks' notice. They have been introduced in this city, and thoroughly tested, with most satisfactory results, and are sold UNDER GUARANTEE OF ABSOLUTE SAFETY FROM DESTRUCTIVE EXPLOSION. They are cheaper in first cost, and in expense of erection, more economical in fuel, durable and convenient in use than any other apparatus for generating steam.

OFFICE OF COMPANY,
(ROOMS Nos. 5 and 6),
No. 528 WALNUT STREET

NELSON J. NICKERSON, President.
EDWARD H. GRAHAM,
Secretary and Treasurer
4 13 3m

---

## RAILROAD LINES.

### SUNDAY EXCURSION TO THE SEA!

VIA

### Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

THE SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN FOR ATLANTIC CITY will be continued as usual, until further notice leaving VINE STREET FERRY at 7·30 A. M.

Returning, will leave Atlantic City at 4·20 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic City, $2·00. Round trip tickets good to return Sunday evening or Monday morning, $3·00.

D. H. MUNDY,
5 25 tf AGENT.

### NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.

—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after WEDNESDAY, May 13, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; Scranton at 4·05 P. M., at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train, take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10·20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.

At 1·45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2·35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope, and at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 3·15 P. M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 4·15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington.

At 5·00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 A. M., 11·50 Noon, 2·00 and 8·30 P. M.

11·50 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahony City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6·05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·00 and 7·00 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9·30, 10·45 A. M. and 3·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

### PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

commencing MONDAY, April 13, 1868. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 12·00 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 3·30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Perryville and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at New Castle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 12.00 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, 7·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M. (daily), 1·30, 4·15 and 7·30 (daily) P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9·40 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 8·55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE,

Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at North-East, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through tickets to all points West, South, Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company

4 8† H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

### WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—

Commencing SATURDAY, June 13, 1868.

Leave from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry) as follows:—

For Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, at 8·00 A. M. and 3·15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations at 8·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury (accommodation), at 6·00 P. M.

Sunday Mail and Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. Returning leaves Cape Island at 5·10 P. M. Excursion Tickets good only on this train or to return by first train up on Monday mornings, $3·00.

Commutation Checks, good between Philadelphia and all stations; also, Commutation Tickets between Philadelphia and Cape May, at the following rates:—

For Annual Ticket, $100; for Quarterly Ticket, $50, for sale at the office of the Company in Camden. Through Tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel), where orders can also be left for Baggage, which will be checked at residences, if desired.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
June 11, 1868.

CAPE MAY EXCURSIONS.

The West Jersey Railroad Company are prepared to arrange for Special Excursion Trains to Cape Island the coming Summer.

A large Excursion house has been erected directly on the beach, containing every convenience for the accommodation of Excursionists.

For terms, apply to

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent,
6 31tf Camden, N. J.

### PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, trains will leave the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

At 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leave Rising Sun at 5·15 A. M. and Oxford at 6 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Cars attached, will run on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·05 A. M.; Oxford, 11·45 A. M.; and Kennett, 1 P. M.; connecting at West Chester Junction with a train for Philadelphia.

On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS Train leaves Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M.; runs through to Oxford.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 7.15 A. M. connects at Oxford with daily line of stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Maryland.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 10† General Superintendent.

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

# 1868.

## Statistics of the First Six Months.

### Mortality of the City—Doings of the Police—Building Improvements.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

We present to-day a statistical resume of several important matters in the history of the city during the past six months.

### MORTALITY.

#### The Hand of Death for the First Six Months of 1868.

In the following table the number of deaths in each Ward for the past six months is shown as compared with the mortality for the corresponding period of 1867.

| Wards. | First Quarter | Second Quarter | Total six months in 1868. | Total six months in 1867. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 135 | 118 | 253 | 259 |
| 2 | 193 | 160 | 353 | 346 |
| 3 | 101 | 75 | 176 | 199 |
| 4 | 153 | 149 | 302 | 360 |
| 5 | 134 | 114 | 248 | 261 |
| 6 | 59 | 58 | 117 | 187 |
| 7 | 198 | 186 | 384 | 351 |
| 8 | 98 | 98 | 196 | 232 |
| 9 | 89 | 82 | 171 | 183 |
| 10 | 107 | 102 | 209 | 224 |
| 11 | 85 | 83 | 168 | 158 |
| 12 | 84 | 70 | 154 | 143 |
| 13 | 81 | 78 | 159 | 190 |
| 14 | 99 | 82 | 181 | 239 |
| 15 | 194 | 199 | 393 | 430 |
| 16 | 81 | 90 | 171 | 196 |
| 17 | 121 | 109 | 230 | 199 |
| 18 | 125 | 112 | 237 | 230 |
| 19 | 196 | 200 | 396 | 344 |
| 20 | 232 | 217 | 449 | 421 |
| 21 | 51 | 55 | 106 | 132 |
| 22 | 69 | 75 | 144 | 141 |
| 23 | 83 | 57 | 140 | 178 |
| 24 | 135 | 112 | 247 | 179 |
| 25 | 64 | 42 | 106 | 128 |
| 26 | 140 | 130 | 270 | 294 |
| 27 | 155 | 205 | 360 | 466 |
| 28 | 17 | 11 | 28 | ...... |
| Unknown | 129 | 119 | 248 | 222 |
| Total | 3408 | 3188 | 6596 | 6842 |

The total for 1867 was 13,804; in 1866, it amounted to 16,803; 1865, to 17,169; and 1864, to 17,582.

In the following table are given the ages of the deceased for each quarter of the past six months:—

| Ages. | 1st Quar. | 2d Quar. | Total 6 Months, 1868. | Total, 6 Months 1867. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under 1 year | 884 | 916 | 1800 | 1215 |
| From 1 to 2 years | 233 | 217 | 450 | 389 |
| " 2 " 5 " | 185 | 202 | 387 | 525 |
| " 5 " 10 " | 98 | 95 | 193 | 275 |
| " 10 " 15 " | 75 | 63 | 138 | 124 |
| " 15 " 20 " | 103 | 74 | 177 | 203 |
| " 20 " 30 " | 372 | 341 | 713 | 735 |
| " 30 " 40 " | 324 | 319 | 643 | 627 |
| " 40 " 50 " | 296 | 216 | 512 | 561 |
| " 50 " 60 " | 240 | 221 | 461 | 503 |
| " 60 " 70 " | 237 | 189 | 426 | 481 |
| " 70 " 80 " | 222 | 202 | 424 | 341 |
| " 80 " 90 " | 114 | 106 | 220 | 192 |
| " 90 " 100 " | 22 | 25 | 47 | 36 |
| " 100 " 110 " | 3 | 2 | 5 | ... |
| Total | 3408 | 3188 | 6596 | 6842 |

In the following table is given the number of males and females, adults and minors, and boys and girls, who died during the six months:—

| For the Six Months. | First Quarter. | Second Quarter | Total 6 Months 1868. | Total 6 Months 1867. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males | 1793 | 1731 | 3524 | 3515 |
| Females | 1615 | 1457 | 3072 | 3231 |
| Adults | 1837 | 1623 | 3460 | 3435 |
| Minors | 1571 | 1565 | 3136 | 3311 |
| Boys | 885 | 887 | 1772 | 1773 |
| Girls | 702 | 684 | 1386 | 1538 |
| Natives U S | 2490 | 2381 | 4871 | 4907 |
| Foreign born | 759 | 636 | 1395 | 1427 |
| Colored | 174 | 184 | 358 | 397 |

### THE POLICE.

#### Arrests for Several Years.

The following table gives the number of arrests made during each of the past six months of the year 1868 as compared with the corresponding period of several succeeding years:—

| MOS. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | 1864 | 1865. | 1866. | 1867. | 1868 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan | 2180 | 1710 | 2647 | 2380 | 2153 | 2644 | 2415 | 2403 |
| Feb | 2107 | 1746 | 2260 | 2712 | 1816 | 2808 | 2836 | 1973 |
| Mar | 2502 | 2101 | 2831 | 2818 | 2694 | 3473 | 3094 | 2013 |
| Apl | 2037 | 2093 | 2717 | 2683 | 2948 | 3598 | 3579 | 3188 |
| May | 2168 | 2170 | 3048 | 2979 | 2958 | 3781 | 3673 | 3221 |
| June | 2229 | 2490 | 3044 | 2671 | 3477 | 3635 | 3938 | 3177 |
| Tot | 13223 | 12310 | 16547 | 16243 | 16046 | 19939 | 19535 | 16875 |

#### The Arrests for the First Quarter of 1868 and 1867.

In the following table is given the number of arrests in detail for the first three months of the year 1868, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year:—

| Districts. | January. | | Febru'y. | | March. | | Totals. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1868 | 1867 | 1868 | 1867 | 1868 | 1867 | 1868 | 1867 |
| 1 | 156 | 209 | 117 | 207 | 138 | 301 | 421 | 717 |
| 2 | 296 | 261 | 225 | 325 | 224 | 371 | 745 | 957 |
| 3 | 226 | 320 | 214 | 320 | 330 | 335 | 870 | 975 |
| 4 | 206 | 264 | 173 | 302 | 229 | 311 | 608 | 877 |
| 5 | 240 | 175 | 184 | 193 | 261 | 256 | 685 | 624 |
| 6 | 129 | 103 | 89 | 113 | 119 | 131 | 337 | 347 |
| 7 | 74 | 82 | 73 | 94 | 106 | 71 | 253 | 247 |
| 8 | 134 | 153 | 104 | 174 | 141 | 178 | 379 | 505 |
| 9 | 125 | 105 | 105 | 144 | 133 | 160 | 363 | 409 |
| 10 | 128 | 167 | 117 | 225 | 161 | 202 | 406 | 594 |
| 11 | 101 | 113 | 59 | 174 | 125 | 166 | 285 | 453 |
| 12 | 108 | 88 | 101 | 133 | 180 | 133 | 389 | 354 |
| 13 | 28 | 26 | 20 | 36 | 26 | 17 | 74 | 79 |
| 14 | 20 | 25 | 36 | 24 | 132 | 20 | 188 | 69 |
| 15 | 36 | 28 | 14 | 34 | 18 | 42 | 68 | 104 |
| 16 | 90 | 100 | 102 | 147 | 19 | 143 | 211 | 390 |
| 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 330 | ... | 330 | ... |
| 18 | 71 | ... | 34 | ... | 62 | ... | 169 | ... |
| Chesnut Hill | 9 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 4 | ... | 21 | 10 |
| Park | 6 | 15 | 11 | 11 | ... | 14 | 17 | 40 |
| Reserves | 122 | 105 | 118 | 96 | 136 | 141 | 376 | 342 |
| Harbor | 43 | 14 | 19 | 26 | 9 | 39 | 71 | 79 |
| Beggar | 35 | 41 | 30 | 36 | 30 | 35 | 95 | 115 |
| Day Sergeants | 20 | 15 | 20 | 15 | ... | 28 | 40 | 58 |
| Totals | 2103 | 2415 | 1973 | 2836 | 2013 | 3094 | 7289 | 8345 |

#### The Arrests for the Second Quarter of 1868 and 1867

are set forth in detail in the following table:—

| Districts. | April. | | May. | | June. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1868 | 1867 | 1868 | 1867 | 1868 | 1867 | 1868 | 1867 |
| 1 | 144 | 222 | 119 | 202 | 145 | 182 | 408 | 606 |
| 2 | 204 | 508 | 244 | 435 | 253 | 550 | 701 | 1493 |
| 3 | 356 | 410 | 306 | 383 | 350 | 480 | 1012 | 1272 |
| 4 | 237 | 289 | 215 | 269 | 176 | 259 | 628 | 817 |
| 5 | 279 | 384 | 321 | 253 | 305 | 307 | 905 | 924 |
| 6 | 129 | 141 | 122 | 151 | 80 | 133 | 331 | 425 |
| 7 | 120 | 106 | 158 | 125 | 150 | 125 | 428 | 356 |
| 8 | 140 | 230 | 149 | 221 | 119 | 211 | 408 | 662 |
| 9 | 154 | 216 | 159 | 210 | 173 | 288 | 486 | 714 |
| 10 | 158 | 236 | 165 | 213 | 167 | 273 | 490 | 722 |
| 11 | 117 | 119 | 108 | 170 | 113 | 143 | 338 | 432 |
| 12 | 183 | 176 | 157 | 205 | 135 | 191 | 475 | 572 |
| 13 | 35 | 52 | 41 | 162 | 38 | 65 | 114 | 279 |
| 14 | 46 | 20 | 52 | 48 | 47 | 46 | 145 | 114 |
| 15 | 33 | 57 | 44 | 49 | 38 | 45 | 115 | 151 |
| 16 | 130 | 137 | 158 | 108 | 119 | 175 | 407 | 584 |
| 17 | 302 | ...... | 321 | ...... | 347 | ...... | 970 | ...... |
| 18 | 137 | ...... | 118 | ...... | 107 | 171 | 362 | 171 |
| Chesnut Hill | 6 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 20 | 26 |
| Park | 17 | 36 | 38 | 46 | 63 | 25 | 118 | 107 |
| Reserves | 142 | 141 | 135 | 142 | 132 | 137 | 409 | 420 |
| Harbor | 36 | 24 | 20 | 20 | 29 | 22 | 85 | 66 |
| Beggar | 35 | 53 | 40 | 66 | 50 | 53 | 125 | 172 |
| Day Sergeants | 48 | 38 | 24 | 25 | 34 | 43 | 106 | 104 |
| Totals | 3188 | 3579 | 3221 | 3673 | 3177 | 3938 | 9586 | 10990 |

### EXTENSION OF THE CITY.

#### Dwellings Erected in the City since 1855.

In the following table is shown the number of dwellings erected in the city since the year 1855:—

| Years. | Four Story. | Three Story. | Two Story. | One Story. | Total No. of Dwellings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1855 | 11 | 712 | 195 | 7 | 914 |
| 1856 | 36 | 1323 | 274 | 7 | 1633 |
| 1857 | 58 | 937 | 306 | 4 | 1305 |
| 1858 | 52 | 945 | 345 | 5 | 1347 |
| 1859 | 4 | 1134 | 472 | 9 | 1657 |
| 1860 | 28 | 1406 | 711 | 3 | 2148 |
| 1861 | 35 | 926 | 554 | 20 | 1535 |
| 1862 | 49 | 1223 | 826 | 56 | 2154 |
| 1863 | 28 | 1286 | 1088 | 63 | 2465 |
| 1864 | 27 | 653 | 445 | 41 | 1166 |
| 1865 | 38 | 723 | 618 | 34 | 1413 |
| 1866 | 17 | 1159 | 730 | 7 | 1913 |
| 6 mo. of 1867 | 14 | 887 | 517 | ... | 1418 |
| 6 mo. of 1868 | 32 | 1257 | 835 | ... | 2124 |

#### Buildings of All Kinds Erected since 1855.

| Years | Dwellings. | Stores | Factories. | Foundries. | All others | Tot'l | Additions. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1855 | 914 | 32 | 17 | ...... | 166 | 1129 | 254 |
| 1856 | 1633 | 118 | 29 | 4 | 242 | 2026 | 610 |
| 1857 | 1305 | 91 | 22 | 5 | 234 | 1667 | 550 |
| 1858 | 1347 | 80 | 30 | 1 | 213 | 1671 | 498 |
| 1859 | 1657 | 55 | 47 | 5 | 291 | 2055 | 570 |
| 1860 | 2148 | 43 | 31 | 1 | 249 | 2472 | 688 |
| 1861 | 1535 | 18 | 9 | ...... | 111 | 1673 | 204 |
| 1862 | 2154 | 43 | 37 | 4 | 173 | 2410 | 191 |
| 1863 | 2462 | 34 | 57 | 6 | 233 | 2792 | 255 |
| 1864 | 1163 | 33 | 62 | 11 | 318 | 1590 | 536 |
| 1865 | 1413 | 48 | 94 | 2 | 466 | 2023 | 743 |
| 1866 | 1913 | 91 | 88 | 9 | 470 | 2671 | 739 |
| 6 mos of '67. | 1418 | 55 | 26 | 3 | 285 | 1787 | 676 |
| 6 mos of '68. | 2124 | 62 | 12 | 3 | 236 | 2437 | 645 |

#### The Buildings of the Past Six Months.

The number of permits issued during each of the past six months, as compared with the corresponding months of 1867, are as follows:—

| | Dwellings. | | All others. | | Total. | | Additions, etc. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1868 | 1867 | 1868 | 1867 | 1868 | 1867 | 1868 | 1867 |
| January | 22 | 16 | 9 | 3 | 31 | 19 | 19 | 28 |
| February | 35 | 35 | 9 | 45 | 44 | 80 | 46 | 66 |
| March | 302 | 203 | 85 | 64 | 387 | 267 | 127 | 119 |
| April | 554 | 398 | 91 | 105 | 645 | 503 | 161 | 167 |
| May | 537 | 183 | 61 | 80 | 598 | 263 | 144 | 159 |
| June | 674 | 583 | 58 | 72 | 732 | 655 | 148 | 137 |
| Total | 2124 | 1418 | 313 | 369 | 2437 | 1787 | 645 | 676 |

#### The Buildings by Months.

In the following table is given in detail the number of permits issued during the first six months of the year 1868:—

| CHARACTER OF BUILDINGS. | Jan. | Feb. | March | April. | May. | June. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dwellings:— | | | | | | | |
| Four-story | ... | ... | 5 | 3 | 6 | 18 | 32 |
| Three-story | 17 | 23 | 191 | 350 | 320 | 350 | 1257 |
| Two-story | 5 | 12 | 106 | 201 | 211 | 300 | 835 |
| Total Dwellings | 22 | 35 | 302 | 554 | 537 | 674 | 2124 |
| Bake-house | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Boiler-houses | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 4 |
| College | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Club-house | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Coach-houses | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Churches & Chapels | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 3 | 8 |
| Dry-house | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| Dye-houses | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | 4 |
| Depots | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Engine-houses | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Factories | ... | ... | 4 | 6 | ... | 2 | 12 |
| Foundries | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 3 |
| Green-houses | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 |
| Ice-houses | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Mill-houses | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 3 |
| Offices | 2 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 10 | 5 | 31 |
| Market-house | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| Masonic Hall | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Picture-gallery | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Rope-walk | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| Savings Bank | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 |
| Sheds | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | 2 | 7 |
| Shops | ... | ... | 20 | 19 | 17 | 10 | 66 |
| School-houses | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | ... | 1 | 6 |
| Store-houses | ... | 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | ... | 12 |
| Slaughter-houses | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 12 |
| Stables | 3 | 4 | 20 | 21 | 5 | 10 | 63 |
| Stores | 1 | 2 | 11 | 21 | 13 | 14 | 62 |
| Station-house | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| Tower | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Taverns | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| Tool-houses | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| Water-house | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Totals | 31 | 44 | 387 | 645 | 598 | 732 | 2437 |
| Additions & alterations | 19 | 46 | 127 | 161 | 144 | 148 | 645 |
| Grand totals | 50 | 90 | 514 | 806 | 742 | 880 | 3082 |

OPENING OF A HOTEL AT ATLANTIC CITY.—Yesterday a number of prominent gentlemen visited Atlantic City, by invitation of Messrs. Glenn & Daly, to participate in the ceremonies of the opening of their new hotel—the New Inlet House, which is situated at the terminus of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, and in the immediate vicinity of the fishing grounds. The party arrived at the hotel at 11 o'clock, and soon separated into squads, who, securing vessels, took a sail on the ocean. Returning at 2 o'clock, dinner was served, and at 4·20 the guests left for the city, well pleased with their visit and delighted at the entertainment given them by Messrs. Glenn & Daly. The house is a handsome building, capable of accommodating about eighty boarders, with all the latest improvements, and is replete with all the necessary articles tending to the welfare of its occupants.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The annual commencement of this deservedly popular institution will take place this evening, at Horticultural Hall. The following programme will be observed:—

March—"Greeting to My Fatherland,"..........J. Gunge
Prayer.
Romance..........C. Voss
Introductory Address by Gustavus Remak, Esq.
Second Finale from "Attila"..........G. Verdi
Address of the Hon. Titian J. Coffee.
Duet—"Zampa"..........F. Herold
Conferring of Degrees.
Charge to the Graduates.
Gallop—"Villa Colonna,"..........H. Speer

A HEAVY ROBBERY.—To-day being the day for the payment of interest at the Treasury office, in the rear of the Custom House, on Government bonds, quite a crowd collected in and around the building, and as is usual in such cases, a number of pickpockets were present. A Mrs. James, residing on North Fifteenth street, had torn her coupon from a $500 bond, and deposited the latter in her pocket. While moving among the people, the bond was abstracted from her dress, and the thief succeeded in getting off without being detected.

FOURTH-OF-JULY EXCURSIONS.—The beautiful and Commodious steamers S. M. Felton and Ariel will ply between Chester, Hook, Wilmington, and this city, at stated intervals on Independence Day, the particulars of which are given in another column. Fare to and from these places, 15 cents.

A grand excursion to Cape May will take place on the "Fourth," in the beautiful steamer Lady of the Lake. It is to be the finest of the season. See special notice in another column.

SHOT IN THE MOUTH.—Yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, while several colored boys were playing in Middle alley, above Sixth, a larger boy named Thomas Green (also colored) came up, and placing a pistol at the face of a lad named Webb, fired. The pistol contained small shot. The wounded boy was removed to the hospital, with his throat and mouth swollen and inflamed. Green should be arrested.

A FALSE ALARM OF FIRE AND ITS RESULTS.—A false alarm of fire was created at noon yesterday, by some person springing the box in the house of the Diligent Hose Company, at Tenth and Sergeant streets. The Superintendent of the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph, after investigating the matter, ordered the box to be disconnected from the regular line until the guilty party was made known.

FIRE.—A fire occurred this morning about 8 o'clock at Gray's Ferry road and Maiden lane. The printers' ink factory of Charles Robinson was nearly destroyed. Damage, $6000, on which there is no insurance.

FROM MR. A. WINCH, of No. 505 Chesnut street, we have received the London *Punch*, *Fun*, and *Reynolds' Miscellany*, all of which, and the other foreign and domestic periodicals may be obtained of him.

THE CORNER-STONE of the Bethesda Presbyterian Church, located at the southeast corner of Frankford Road and Vienna streets, is to be laid at 3½ o'clock this afternoon.

### *CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.*

#### Names of Pupils Admitted into the Central High School, and the Schools from which they were Sent.

The new class admitted is composed of 152 pupils, which number exceeds the average number admitted heretofore. Their names and Grammar Schools are as follows:—

| *Names.* | *Schools.* |
|---|---|
| Anderson, Lewis R | Locust street |
| Barbour, Stephen D | Monroe |
| Barnes, Charles K | Locust street |
| Bell, William Freeborn | Northwest |
| Berg, Louis | Zane |
| Binder, Frank H | Jefferson |
| Bleyler, Frank E | Mount Vernon |
| Blynn, Thomas B | Roxborough |
| Boyd, Peter H | Locust street |
| Braden, Wm. F | Mount Airy |
| Brewer, John C | Price |
| Brittain, William D | Jefferson |
| Brown, Mercer | Monroe |
| Buck, Frank | Adams |
| Buckley, Franklin P | Price |
| Burk, Charles W | Madison |
| Burkeitt, Thomas F | Weccacoe |
| Carr, Samuel P | Harrison |
| Chambers, Charles L | Mount Vernon |
| Cohen, Solomon S | Adams |
| Cohill, George | Mount Vernon |
| Coleman, Robert | Morris |
| Collins, Dennis | Southeast |
| Connell, George | Newton |
| Conquest, Pleasanton L | Hancock |
| Corson, Wilber T | Northwest |
| Cox, Calvin B | Hancock |
| Cox, William E | Hancock |
| Cressman, Newton F | Harrison |
| Culbertson, Samuel J | Lincoln |
| Darrach, Alfred | Newton |
| Day, George C | Newton |
| Denning, Hickman | Hancock |
| Ditcche, Henry | Jefferson |
| Doerr, Frederick W | Harrison |
| Duffield, William H | Northwest |
| Earle, Albert B | Locust street |
| Eastlack, Harry Y | Lincoln |
| Eavenson, Edwin R | Newton |
| Ellis, Franklin | Penn |
| Foulke, William W | Jefferson |
| Freeborn, William | Zane street |
| Fries, John R | George W. Nebinger |
| Gibson, Montgomery | Northwest |
| Gilbert, Robert B | Morris |
| Gilliard, Louis E | Northwest |
| Ginder, Charles E | Penn |
| Goodall, Samuel J | Weccacoe |
| Gordon, James G | Hancock |
| Gossler, Silas W | Penn |
| Haas, Isaac G | Adams |
| Hamilton, John | Northwest |
| Harkness, Albert | George W. Nebinger |
| Harris, Aaron F | Jefferson |
| Harper, Thomas R | Olney |
| Herkness, Alfred M | Northwest |
| Hoeflich, William E | Northwest |
| Holbert, Ephraim W | Rutledge |
| Hood, William P | Penn |
| Hopwood, John H | Marshall |
| Housekeeper, Arndt K | Morris |
| Hunsburger, Alfred W | Penn |
| Hyneman, Samuel N | Zane Street |
| Johnston, Pierce | Heston |
| Keely, Thomas | Northeast |
| Kerbaugh, Charles F | Randolph |
| Kiernan, John J | Ringgold |
| Kleisz, Joseph H | Monroe |
| Krewson, Franklin | Marshall |
| Landenberger, Charles H | Morris |
| Lang, Isaac M | Adams |
| Leary, John J | Lincoln |
| Leckey, William J | Price |
| Levering, Robert M | Manayunk |
| Loughlin, Harry F | Ringgold |
| Loughlin, John T | Ringgold |
| Lynd, James | Newton |
| Macfarlane, C. W | Holme |
| MacMullin, Charles H | Southwest |
| Maddock, Frank | Lincoln |
| Maddock, William | Lincoln |
| Maguire, Alexander Bache | Lincoln |
| Marks, William L | Madison |
| McClelland, James | Northwest |
| McCook, David | Manayunk |
| McDowell, Harry | Monroe |
| McFarland, James H | Hancock |
| McMullin, John P | Southwest |
| McNamara, Daniel J | Southeast |
| McQuaid, John | Ringgold |
| Meredith, John M | Hancock |
| Millar, Edward A | Mount Vernon |
| Moffit, Clarence | Glenwood |
| Moore, Stephen C | Hancock |
| Morns, Frank D | Jefferson |
| Mullin, Michael F | Harrison |
| Nebinger, Otto | Price |
| Nesbitt, Thomas C | G. W. Nebinger |
| Nichols, George E | Mantua |
| Norris, George H | Northwest |
| Ottinger, Walter S | Jefferson |
| Otto, Albert C | Southeast |
| Pennington, Thomas V | Hancock |
| Peterman, William H | Manayunk |
| Pfund, William | Southeast |
| Pilling, William S | Zane Street |
| Pomeroy, John C | Penn |
| Pomeroy, Thomas S | Penn |
| Power, Edward S | Lincoln |
| Preston, Charles T | Manayunk |
| Purden, James H | Lincoln |
| Quinn, Charles T | Mount Vernon |
| Quinn, Bernard J | Southeast |
| Rau, Conrad F | Northwest |
| Reinhold, George G | Adams |
| Richardson, Charles B | Zane Street |
| Ring, Isaac N | Manayunk |
| Rosenthal, David A | Southeast |
| Rowland, Jonathan | Columbia |
| Russell, George M | Weccacoe |
| Salada, Henry R | Hancock |
| Schell, Henry W | Hancock |
| Schofield, George | Manayunk |
| Schull, Charles K | Columbia |
| Schwarzwaelder, Victor | Zane Street |
| Seltzor, Daniel W | Manayunk |
| Shelden, Harvey | Hancock |
| Sherborne, Thomas P | Hancock |
| Shryock, Stacy B | Monroe |
| Sides, Howard B | Newton |
| Smith, Andrew | Zane Street |
| Smith, Charles W | Manayunk |
| Snyder, Howard A | Hancock |
| Stanley, Charles E | Mount Vernon |
| Stern, Harry F | Jefferson |
| Stine, Jacob | Jefferson |
| Stirling, William | Locust Street |
| Stump, Charles E | Southwest |
| Sulzberger, Solomon L | Adams |
| Thomas, Frank B | Jefferson |
| Turner, Robert E | Ringgold |
| Walker, Willie C | Hancock |
| Warren, William J | Adams |
| Whitaker, Ferdinand H | Hancock |
| Whitaker, Oliver H | Hancock |
| Whiteman, Lazelle | Levering |
| Whitmarsh, Albert L | Heston |
| Williams, John | Southeast |
| Wilson, James A | Lincoln |
| Wilson, William J | Southwest |
| Whitham, Robert W | G. W. Nebinger |
| Wolf, Martin L | Jefferson |

MEETING OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The attendance of this morning was very slim. The meeting was called to order by Craig Biddle, Esq., chairman. The production of the raspberry was discussed at some length. The printed monthly reports were distributed among the members.

Dr. Thompson stated that many gentlemen were giving their attention to the production of the potato, and would make reports to the Society as the culture of the same developed itself.

Dr. King said he had cut the Harrison potato in ninety pieces, single eyes, and planted them; all had come up but three, and the plants were fine and healthy.

There being no business before the Society, on motion, the body adjourned.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE July 1, at the Philadelphia Exchange, by James A. Freeman:—

| | |
|---|---|
| A ground rent of $10 per annum, out of house and lot Carver street, 16 by 25 feet | $200 |
| A ground rent of $51 per annum, out of a lot, Addison street, 16 by 42 feet | $830 |
| A ground rent of $51 per annum out of a lot Addison street, 16 by 42 feet | $810 |
| A valuable tract of 26½ acres, Thorp's lane, Twenty-second Ward, the estate of James S. Boyer, dec'd | $25,010 |
| Also, at private sale since last report, modern 4 story brick dwelling, No. 2115 Arch street, 18 by 102 feet | $9000 |

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' HEARING.—United States Commissioner Hibbler at noon to-day, decided to hold John C. Martin to answer the charge of removing liquor to other than a bonded warehouse. At the former hearing, on the 17th instant, the defendant was taken sick, and the case was continued until to-day.

THE EXCHANGE HOTEL, at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, has been leased by J. Morrison, the former proprietor of the "Morrison House." The "Exchange" has been remodelled and elegantly finished, and is now a very inviting retreat for such of our citizens as are making traveling tours through the State.

The "CONTINENTAL" NEWS ROOM.—William P. H. Covert, of the firm of Risley & Covert, proprietors of the news depot in the Continental, has purchased the interest of his partner and will hereafter conduct the entire business himself.

# THIRD EDITION

## FROM THE CAPITAL.

### Sherman's Funding Bill—A Small Tariff Bill to be Reported.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

### *FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.*

#### Sherman's Funding Bill.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Republican Senators met in caucus this morning, for the purpose of considering the proposition submitted yesterday by Senator Sherman, to put his Funding bill on as rider to the Civil Appropriation bill.

After a full discussion, it was decided not to take such action. A clear majority of the Senators expressed themselves as not only opposed to this measure, but to any attempt to frame a financial policy at this season.

It is understood that Sherman will try to bring his measure up in open Senate notwithstanding the action of the caucus, but there is no hope for it.

**The Ways and Means Committee** agreed this morning to report a Tariff bill to the House. The vote in the Committee was quite close, the proposition being carried by a majority of one. The resolution was passed laying a restriction upon the secresy, so that the names of those who voted for or against it could not be made public.

The Committee have also agreed to report a bill in accordance with the instructions of the House, taxing the interest on Government bonds ten per cent.

#### A Small Tariff Bill to be Reported.

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Committee of Ways and Means have agreed to report a small tariff bill probably to-day. It covers small manufacturers of iron, the value of which principally depends on the labor employed upon them.

### FORTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

#### House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Mr. Washburne (Ind.) presented a memorial of 1556 clerks of the Departments in Washington for extra compensation for the year 1868. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Blaine (Me.) asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reporting without unnecessary delay a funding bill providing for the consolidation of all the bonded indebtedness of the United States into 5 per cent. ten-year bonds. 4½ per cent. thirty-year bonds, and 4 per cent. interminable annuities. The holders of outstanding bonds to have their choice of these three forms of securities.

Mr. Pomeroy (N. Y.) objected.

Mr. Schofield (Penn.), from the Committee on Elections, reported that Charles M. Hamilton is entitled to a seat as Representative from the State of Florida.

The report was agreed to, and Mr. Hamilton was sworn in by the Speaker, and took his seat as a Representative.

The House proceeded to the business of the morning hour, being the call of committees for reports.

The bill reported in the morning hour yesterday by Mr. Boutwell (Mass.) from the Judiciary Committee, regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases for the protection of officers and agents of the Government, and for the better defense of the Treasury against unlawful claims, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Orth (Ind.) from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported the Senate bill confirming the title to a tract of land in Burlington, Iowa. Passed.

Also the House bill to confirm the title to certain land to the Pueblo, of Santa Anna, New Mexico. Passed.

Also, the House bill to confirm certain private land claims in New Mexico.

Mr. Bailey (N. Y.), from the same Committee, reported a resolution directing the Commissioner of the Land Office to examine and ascertain the facts asserted in a bill for the relief of Charles May, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Adopted.

Also, the Senate bill for the relief of owners of land within the United States survey, No. 3217, in the State of Missouri. Passed.

#### The Hide and Leather Bank of Boston.

BOSTON, July 1.—Mr. Harwood, President of the Hide and Leather National Bank of this city, publishes a statement regarding the defalcation in which the loss is placed at $575,000, as previously reported. He says the bank lost nothing by loans, and has carried all the dividends declared. That the late Cashier, who was formerly the book-keeper, contrived to elude the vigilance of the officers of the bank by false returns and forced balances, by forcing settlements of balances purporting to exist between them and the banks with which accounts were kept, and by falsifying the accounts of individual depositors. Under the advice of his counsel, pending the trial of accused, he adds, that the directors owned 1186 shares of stock, when suspicion first fell upon the Cashier, and they have not sold a single share since.

#### The Pendleton Escort at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, July 1.—The Pendleton escort, three hundred strong, arrived here this morning. They were met at the depot by a number of Democratic clubs, headed by a brass band and an escort of fifty of the Mayor's police, passing through a number of the principal streets, and serenaded the office of the *Daily Post*. At Union Depot they partook of a lunch gotten up by a number of prominent Democrats. The trip so far has been pleasant, the railroad arrangements being perfect. The escort left for Harrisburg at 10 A. M.

#### From Concord, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., July 1.—The question of the State taking and transferring the Concord Railroad to the new corporation has been indefinitely postponed by the action of the House of Representatives this morning, the vote being in the negative.

#### From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 1.—The steam-tug Essayons, for New Orleans, has again put in here with her machinery out of order.

#### New York Stock Quotations, 2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cent. R. | 131½ | Chic. and N. W. prf | 78⅝ |
| N. Y. and E. R. | 70 | Chi. and R. I. R. | 105⅛ |
| Phil. and Rea. R. | 101¼ | Pitts, F. W. and Chi. R. R. | 109⅞ |
| Mich. S. and N. I. R. | 92 | Pacific M. S. Co. | 100⅞ |
| Cle. and Pitt. R. | 89¾ | Gold | 140¼ |
| Chi. and N. W. com. | 73½ | | |

Market firm.

MAN DROWNED.—Robert Sibley, aged sixty years, fell into the Schuylkill at Sansom street wharf this morning, and was drowned. The body has not been recovered.

INVITATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES, etc., executed in a superior manner, by
DREKA,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

NOVELTIES IN WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS.
A fine assortment of FRENCH PAPER.
CROQUET of every variety.
PAPER AND ENVELOPES stamped in color gratis.
JOHN LINERD,
No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street,
5 15 fmw2m Corner of Linden street.

# FOURTH EDITION

## WASHINGTON.

### Denial of a False Report—Progress on the Tariff and Tax Bills.

### A New Bill to Divide Texas into three States.

### Gen. McDowell Supeseded.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

### *LATER FROM WASHINGTON.*

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

#### The Tax on Whisky in Bond.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The *Intelligencer* publishes the following this morning, as a despatch from New York:—"It will be recollected that General Schenck stated in the House last week that there were twenty-five million gallons of distilled spirits in bond in the country, which the new tax bill taxed at 50 cents per gallon, and that the spirits to be manufactured hereafter would pay in different ways 90 cents per gallon. Whereupon the House added $4 per barrel or 10 cents per gallon on the bonded goods, thus leaving a difference of 30 cents per gallon between that in bond and that hereafter to be made.

Rumor says the cause of this disadvantage being given to present holders is thus explained—John Dunlevy, of Ohio, an intimate friend of Schenck, and John Tracey, a whisky dealer in this city, were employed by the Ways and Means Committee to assist in drafting a new bill. These two, with S. M. Pike, a relative of Schenck, and Gordon Fellows and McMillan, were said to have purchased immense quantities of the bonded spirits before the favoring clause in the new bill was made public. In fact to have bought all for sale in this city, Philadelphia, and with other confederates in Cincinnati.

If the Senate does not make the tax on what these parties have purchased equal to that hereafter to be made, they will realize an immense profit.

Snow, one of the proprietors of the *Intelligencer*, showed the above to Mr. Dunlevy yesterday, and said that he had arrived at the office the night before in time to suppress it. The members of the committee say there is not any truth in it whatever.

#### The Division of Texas.

The Reconstruction Committee, at its meeting to-day, authorized its chairman, Thad. Stevens, to report his bill for the division of Texas. The bill has been amended so as to divide Texas into three States, instead of two as was at first proposed.

#### Removal of Political Disabilities.

The Committee instructed Governor Boutwell to prepare another bill for the removal of political disabilities. It is to include the names of a large number of ex-Rebels who have lately asked to be relieved from their participation in the Rebellion.

#### The Tax Bill.

The Senate Finance Committee had another session on the Tax bill to-day, and have nearly finished it. Senator Sherman, Chairman of the Committee, expects to be able to report a bill with amendments, to the Senate to-morrow.

#### The Judiciary Committee

of the Senate met to-day, but did not act on the nomination of William M. Evarts. It was laid over until after Butler shall have made his report to the House.

#### The Alaska Bill.

The House, by general consent, has agreed to vote on the Alaska question next week. Mr. Banks is anxious to get it through, and is disposed to be liberal in matter of time, so as to allow all members to speak who wish to do so.

### FORTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

#### Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Mr. Conkling (N. Y.) presented the protest of the wholesale liquor dealers of New York against portions of the pending tax bill. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) presented the protest of Alexander H. Bullock, Governor, and other distinguished citizens of Massachusetts, against the sanction by Congress of the recent action of the California Legislature, in giving certain rights in the Yo Semite Valley to private individuals. Referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. Thayer (Nebraska) presented several remonstrances of citizens of Kansas against the Osage treaty.

Also, of several Osage Chiefs of the same purport. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Conness (Cal.), offered a resolution, which was adopted asking the President to direct the Heads of Departments to promulgate the recent law limiting the hours of labor in Government workshops.

Mr. Edmunds (Vt.) called up the joint resolution to exclude from the Electoral College the votes of States lately in Rebellion which shall not have been organized.

The joint resolution, which was reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, is as follows:—

*Resolved*, That the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas, respectively shall not be entitled to representation in the Electoral College for the choice of President or Vice-President of the United States and no electoral votes shall be received or counted from any such States, unless at the time prescribed by law for the choice of electors the people of such States, pursuant to acts of Congress in that behalf, shall have since the 4th of March, 1867, adopted a Constitution of State government, under which a State Government shall have been organized, and shall be in execution, and unless such election of electors shall have been had under the authority of such Constitution and Government, and such State shall have also become entitled to Representation in Congress pursuant to the acts of Congress in that behalf.

Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) regarded it as of much importance that Congress should take some action on the subject of the votes of the late Rebel States. If a count in the Electoral College should be made excluding those States, the party against whom the count would operate would be very apt to claim that unfairness had been exercised, and from that cause, if any could make it possible, another rebellion might result.

Mr. Trumbull continued his argument at considerable length basing his opposition principally on the fact that the resolution would include Arkansas and Florida in its operation, those States having the same rights as Illinois and Vermont; and contending also that the clause which prescribes that the election of electors shall be held under the authority of the State constitutions was improper and absurd, since by the Constitution of the United States the manner of choosing electors was to be regulated simply by the laws of the respective States.

At the conclusion of his remarks, he offered an amendment to strike out from the resolution the words Arkansas and Florida.

Mr. Davis (Ky.) rose to speak, but the morning hour having expired Mr. Morrill (Me.) called for the order of the day, the Civil Appropriation bill.

Mr Edmunds (Vt.) moved to lay it aside for the purpose of continuing his bill, and called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Frelinghuysen (N. J.) would vote against the motion for the purpose of giving the Senate more time for consideration on this bill.

The motion was rejected; yeas, 19; nays, 20.

On motion of Mr. Thayer, a night session was ordered for the consideration of private bills, and the Civil Appropriation bill was taken up.

#### House of Representatives.

*Continued from our Third Edition.*

Mr. Loughridge (Iowa) from the Committee, reported the House bill for the relief of the grantees of Aaron D. Durding, of Dubuque, Iowa. Passed.

Also, the House bill to amend the act to confirm certain private land claims in New Mexico. Passed.

Also, the House bill to confirm certain private land claims in Missouri.

At the suggestion of Mr. Newcomb (Mo.) the bill was postponed until next session.

Mr. Stone (Md.), from the same Committee, reported the bill in reference to the settlement of certain land claims in California.

Mr. Johnson (Cal.) moved an amendment, saving the rights of settlers under the pre-emption or homestead laws, and advocated it.

After discussion by Messrs. Mullins, Higby, and Orth, the morning hour expired, and the bill went over until the next morning hour.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) gave notice that he would move to-morrow to postpone the bill making an appropriation for the Russian treaty, and take up the deficiency bill.

Mr. Banks (Mass.) proposed that the vote be taken on the Alaska bill on Thursday of next week, and that in the meantime debate may be considered as not closed.

The proposition was agreed to, and it was ordered that the vote be taken on Thursday, July 9.

The Speaker stated that so many indefinite leaves of absence had been granted to members that unless some gentlemen return there might be some danger that there would not be a working quorum of the House.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) said he would object to any further leave of absence being entered without the full understanding of the House.

Mr. Arnell (Tenn.) offerred a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for a report relative to freedmen's affairs in Tennessee and Kentucky. Adopted.

The House, at half-past one o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Garfield (Ohio) in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill appropriating $7,200,000 in coin to carry into effect the treaty for the acquisition of Russian America.

Mr. Washburne (Wis.) addressed the Committee in opposition to the bill. He said that members could not have failed to observe in the speech of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Banks), yesterday, the total absence of authority for his statements, and the substitution for such authority of a style of spread-eagle oratory in which he (Washburne) would not enter into competition with him.

He would leave the spread-eagle business to the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The first proposition which he would attempt to demonstrate was that on the 30th of March, 1867, there was not a man in the whole length and breadth of the United States who had ever conceived the idea that Alaska was a valuable territory, and yet the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Banks) now declared that the safety and the very existence of the Government of the United States depended upon its having possession of that territory.

That gentleman had set off yesterday with the declaration that the Committee on Foreign Affairs felt it to be its duty to report the bill, and otherwise would not have reported. He (Mr. Washburn) asserted, however, that no majority of the Committee had ever concurred in the report, four members of the Committee were in favor of the report, four against it, and one member had given no opinion on the subject.

### *FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.*

#### Arrival in Paris of General Napier.

PARIS, July 1.—Major-General Sir Robert Napier, the hero of the Abyssinian war, arrived in this city yesterday, and is the guest of Lord Lyons, the British Minister. He is received everywhere with the greatest enthusiasm. He will be created a peer on his return to England.

#### From New Hampshire.

CONCORD, July 1.—The House of Representatives this morning, by a vote of 3 to 1, indefinitely postponed the question of the charter to the Lake Shore Railroad. A charter was granted to the Robbins Wool Preserving Company, with a capital of $300,000.

#### Fire and Loss of Life.

ROCKLAND, Me., July 1.—A small dwelling-house was burned this morning, and Miss Eliza Ingraham, an elderly woman, the only occupant of the house, was suffocated.

#### Removal of General McDowell.

NEW YORK, July 1.—A special despatch to the *Telegram* says General Gillem has been ordered to California to relieve General McDowell.

#### Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The Russia sailed to-day for England with $617,500 in specie.

#### Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Cotton quiet at 31½c. Flour dull; 4500 barrels sold at yesterday's quotations. Wheat dull; sales of 2000 bushels at $2·60. Corn firmer; 42,000 bushels sold at 100@103. Oats firmer; sales of 10,000 bushels at 8c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $27·80. Lard dull at 16@16¾. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, July 1.—Cotton quiet; middlings at 31 cents. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; new white, $2·25@2·60; red, $2@2·30. Corn dull; white, $1·10@1·14; yellow, $1·10@1·12. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye nominally $1·65@1·70. Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 16¼@16½c; clear do. 16⅜@16⅞c.; shoulders, 14@14½c; hams, 21@22c. Lard dull at 17½@18c.

#### New York Stock Quotations—3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cent. R. | 134½ | Chi. and R. I. R. | 105¼ |
| N. Y. and Erie R. | 69¾ | Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R. | 109⅝ |
| Ph. and Rea. R. | 101⅛ | Pacific M. S. Co. | 100⅞ |
| Mich. S. and N. I. R. | 92 | Gold | 140¼ |
| Cle. and Pitt. R. | 88* | Market steady. | |
| Chi. & N. W. R. com. | 73⅜ | | |
| Chi. & N. W. R. prf. | 78⅝ | | |

*Ex dividend.

#### PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JULY 1

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 sh Cam & Am...b5. | 130 | 32 sh Penna R....rec. | 52⅝ |
| 200 sh Read R.......ls. | 50 31 | 99 do.........rec. | 52⅝ |
| 100 sh Penna R....rec. | 52⅝ | 11 do.........rec. | 52½ |
| 16 do.........rec. | 52¾ | | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1800 City 6s, New | 102 | 200 sh Ocean Oil | 1 1-16 |
| $500 do. New | 104 | 25 sh Read R. | 50 |
| $100 do. New | 102 | 400 do.......ls.s10. | 50⅝ |
| 12 sh Penna R. | 52⅝ | 100 sh Leh Nav.......c. | 22⅞ |
| 100 sh Dalzell Oil | ¾ | 25 sh Leh V R...opg. | 55⅝ |

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Thomas Green (colored), living at No. 627 Middle alley, was before Alderman Beitler to answer the charge of shooting John Wesley Webb (colored).

Mary Webb, living at No. 629 Middle alley, testified she was the mother of Webb, and heard the pistol fired; her son came round a few moments after, saying Green had shot him; the ball, or what was in the pistol, went through his lip.

Catharine Stanberry sworn, said Thomas Green loaded the pistol with powder and gravel, and fired it off.

Held in $600 to appear at Court.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

United States Revenue Stamp

NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL DEPOT,

NO. 103 SOUTH FIFTH STREET

(One door below Chesnut eet).

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Our stock comprises all the denominations printed by the Government.

ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

Drafts on Philadelphia Post Office Orders, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes, received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed:
On $20..........TWO PER CENT.
From 20 to $10..........FOUR PER CENT.
From $100 upwards...FOUR AND A HALF PER CT

The commission is payable in stamps.